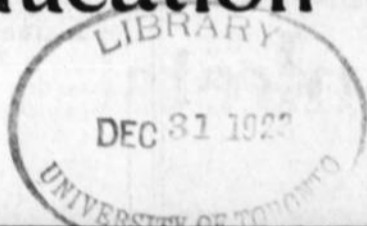


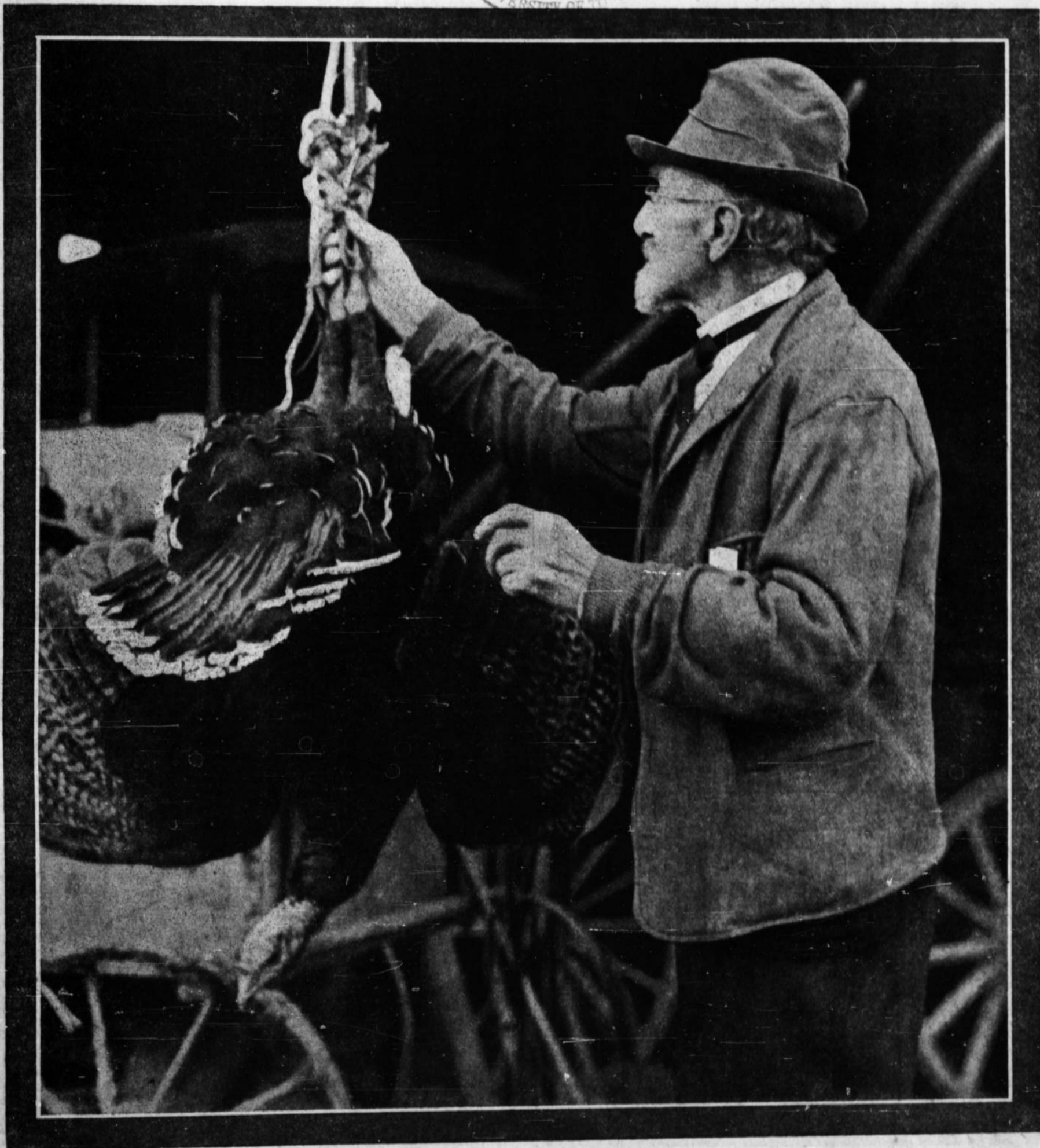
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



December 26, 1923



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E. G. WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. S. DENNIS,
Chief Commissioner.

U.F.O. Convention

Association Drops Politics, But Will Not Oppose Formation of a Political Party Based on Principles Accepted by the Association

Guide Special Correspondence

THE tenth annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, held in Massey Hall, Toronto, December 12, 13 and 14, was one of the most critical, and as it turned out, one of the most successful in the history of that organization. Overshadowing all other questions in the minds of the large assemblage of delegates present, was the controversy that has been going on for the past two years as to the attitude of the U.F.O. towards political organization. Ex-Premier Drury was present as a delegate from his local club, and a battle royal was expected on the "broadening out" question which some people feared would result in a definite and disastrous split in the farmers' organization. Happily, however, wisdom prevailed, and the resolutions committee was able to present to the convention a resolution which was acceptable both to Mr. Drury and to the executive of the U.F.O., including Mr. Morrison, and which was adopted by the convention by an almost unanimous vote.

Out of Politics

The effect of the resolution is that the U.F.O. will devote itself to its social, educational and economic activities, including co-operation both in marketing and purchasing, and will hold itself free to appeal to and criticize any government which may be in power, but will take no political action as a party. At the same time the convention declared that "since political action is necessary to the full attainment of our aspirations and ideals, we do not oppose the formation of a political party which shall embody these principles." Mr. Drury and his friends are therefore free if they so desire to attempt the formation of a new political party without having to contend with the opposition of the U.F.O., but the U.F.O. will have no responsibility for or part in such an organization.

At the opening sessions of the convention addresses were delivered and reports presented by W. A. Amos and J. J. Morrison, president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the U.F.O.; by Mrs. J. S. Amos, president, and Mrs. H. L. Laws, secretary of the U.F.W.O.; and Mrs. Frank Webster, president of the United Farm Young People of Ontario. In these addresses there was recognition of the difficulties under which the organization had carried on its work during the past year, and of the fact that reverses had been sustained, but it was also made evident that the need for a strong and active farmers' organization was never more apparent, and the appeals of the officers for unity and action were responded to with enthusiasm.

Membership and Finances

A slight falling off in membership was reported by Secretary J. J. Morrison, who said that on October 31, 1922, the membership stood at 35,908, while on October 31, 1923, it was 25,357. Since that date up to the opening of the convention, however, 8,638 members had been added to the list, bringing the total to less than 2,000 below the previous year. The financial situation was also satisfactory. Income for the year was \$26,188.64 and expenses \$29,438.02, leaving a deficit of \$3,249.38. The organization, however, had a surplus at the beginning of the year of \$21,578.47, which was now reduced to \$19,801.43. Included in the surplus are Victory Bonds of a par value of \$15,000.

An informative address by Professor Leitch of the O.A.C., Guelph, on The Cost of Farm Production, was also a feature of the opening session.

Resolutions

Following the opening addresses, resolutions were considered, and amongst those passed were those approving of a tax on gasoline, except that used for farm tractors and stationary engines, asking that the government amend the Naturalization Act to permit a British woman who marries a person of foreign citizenship to retain her British nation-

ality, asking that better production be provided for bank depositors, asking for the rigid enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act and opposing any embargo or duty upon the export of pulp wood.

The convention also passed a strong resolution condemning the military training in the schools. This resolution was moved by Mrs. Harold Currie, a sister-in-law of General Currie, who commanded the Canadian forces in the Great War. Mrs. Currie stated that she had investigated the boy scout movement and found it to be a worthy organization and non-military in character. The cadet movement, however, was purely military, and in some of the high schools of Ontario the boys were compelled to take cadet training or leave school.

Another resolution unanimously adopted by the convention was one opposing the application of the express companies for an increase in rates, and asking that express rates be reduced.

U.F.O. and Politics

The resolution dealing with the attitude of the U.F.O. to politics was introduced at 10 p.m. on the first day of the convention, and the discussion lasted until 15 minutes after midnight. It was evident from the early part of the discussion that many of the delegates were somewhat puzzled as to the meaning of the resolution, and as to the stand which they ought to take upon it. This was due to the fact that a number of resolutions sent in by local clubs had been submitted to the clubs for consideration. These were chiefly along three lines: The elimination of politics from the U.F.O.; the maintenance of constituency control, and the creation of a Progressive party.

The Compromise

Instead of any of these resolutions, however, the convention was asked to discuss a compromise resolution for which they were not prepared, and as neither Mr. Morrison nor Mr. Drury took the platform in the early part of the debate, many of the delegates were unable to decide which way to vote. The result was that when the resolution was first put to the meeting, only a comparatively small number of delegates raised their hands, and President Amos was unable to decide whether the resolution had been carried or not. R. H. Halbert, M.P., and J. G. Whitmore then took the platform and vigorously supported the resolution. Following this there were calls for "Drury" and "Morrison." The Ex-Premier, on being pressed for his views, spoke in favor of the resolution and was supported by Hon. Manning Doherty. When Mr. Morrison also indicated that the resolution was satisfactory to himself and to the members of the executive of the U.F.O., the convention had no further difficulty in arriving at a decision and the resolution was passed by a standing vote with only half dozen delegates voting against.

Amend Declaration of Principles

J. W. Ward, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, presented a report on the work of that body, at Thursday morning's session, and this was followed by consideration of the new Declaration of Principles, formulated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture for submission to the various provincial bodies having membership in the council. The Declaration of Principles was approved with some modifications and additions. The clause proposed by the Council "Reform of the Senate based on the principle of elective membership," was amended to read "Abolition of the Senate." The clause "Provision of adequate supplies of capital for the agricultural industry by the establishment of facilities for long-term loans," was amended by the substitution of "agricultural credits," for the last three words, the intention being to include intermediate credits as well as long-term loans. Clauses were

Continued on Page 20



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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More Light on Home Bank

Shareholders and Depositors Hear Amazing Story of Mismanagement and Fabricated Profits

A REPORT submitted by G. T. Clarkson, interim liquidator of the Home Bank, to a meeting of depositors and shareholders of the bank, at Toronto, December 6 and 7, contains some remarkable revelations on the manner in which the funds of the bank were dissipated, chiefly through channels in which directors of the bank were personally interested. The report went into Pellatt, Bernard, Frost, Patterson and other accounts, including the Davie Shipbuilding Company, whose losses totalled \$1,400,000, of which Mr. Clarkson believes \$1,100,000 to be a total loss.

Mr. Clarkson's statement begins with the incorporation of the Home Bank in 1903, and proceeds with an examination of the business of the bank up to the time of its suspension. In introducing this statement Mr. Clarkson was severely critical of the management of the bank. "Never at any time in its career," he said, "was an experienced and trained banker at the head of the bank and in control of its affairs. It can be said the late James Mason and the late Col. Mason utterly failed to pay regard to or impose elementary safeguards in protection of the business of the bank."

In 1905 the bank entered into an agreement for the purchase of certain assets and the business of the Home Savings and Loan Company. The assets purchased amounted to \$3,389,000, and Mr. Clarkson expressed the opinion that so far as could be seen at present these assets "were clean and of full value." Included in these assets, however, was a loan against the security of Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway bonds, and by May 31, 1908, the advances against these bonds had run up to \$548,000, with \$18,000 of interest earned thereon unpaid.

In the fourth year of the bank's operations, when its capital amounted to \$1,001,000 and its reserves to \$333,000, the loans against these bonds amounted to \$540,000, while interest upon the loan to the amount of \$52,785 remained uncollected, but \$34,700 of this interest was included in the profits of the bank for the year. Again in this year loans to James Mason and J. Cooper Mason increased to about \$34,000, the money being borrowed for the purpose of purchasing shares of the bank which came upon the market.

Faced Half-Million Loss

In 1909 the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway went into the receiver's hands and the loans which the bank had against the securities with overdue interest had increased to a total of \$630,000. The bank, however, continued to carry the securities at full value although they stood faced with a loss of between \$450,000 and \$500,000. The operating profits for the year were shown at \$95,800, which included \$40,965 increased value of real estate and \$28,618 interest on the loan against the Chicago and Milwaukee securities.

About 1910 the bank began to make advances to A. C. Frost & Co., and at this time the advances totalled \$720,000, of which Frost & Co. paid back to the bank \$312,000 in purchase of Chicago and Milwaukee securities. The profits of the bank at May 31, 1911, included

\$42,000, which Mr. Clarkson did not think represented profits, and in the same period the advances to James Mason and J. Cooper Mason amounted to \$72,000.

How Profits Made Up

In the following year the profits of the bank were shown at \$140,000, which included \$61,000 of interest which had not been collected on the account of Frost & Co., and another \$50,000 which was not legitimate profit, and a further sum of \$16,000 shown by writing up the value of real estate. In this year also the advances to Frost & Co. were increased by \$460,000, of which \$248,000 was returned to the bank in purchase of Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway securities. This purchase liquidated the principal advances to Osborne and Francis but left outstanding \$81,400 of interest which was carried by the bank until 1914, when, by agreement, it was also added to the Frost loans. At the end of the year the advances to the Frost Company amounted to \$1,201,800.

Another Big Loss

Early in 1912 the bank advanced \$340,000 against the bonds of the New Orleans and Belle Isle Railway, the beginning of the bank's claim against the investment in the South New Orleans Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, a claim which now amounts to \$1,100,000. A substantial loss, Mr. Clarkson believes, will be met in connection with this account. A loss of about \$250,000 was also estimated in connection with advances totalling \$275,000 on the security of South African Veterans' Scrip. During 1912 the advances to Sir Henry Pellatt and the Pellatt Companies increased to a total of \$1,433,000. In the Pellatt transactions Mr. Clarkson notes that the bank discounted notes of \$411,000 against an equity in real estate which appeared to have been \$125,000, and of the notes \$100,000 appear to have been the property of James Mason and J. Cooper Mason, officers of the bank.

In 1912-13 the profits of the bank were shown at \$167,000, of which amount \$47,000 had been taken from contingency funds and bank premises account and \$40,000 represented interest which had not been paid. In this year the Frost account increased by \$110,000 to a total of \$1,302,000; \$69,000 of the increase being interest, and the advances of the bank in the New Orleans transaction increased from \$340,000 to \$500,000.

Mr. Clarkson's statement goes in some detail into the purchase of the Banque Internationale, a very complicated transaction involving a loss of about \$185,000 to the bank.

Three Big Loans

In 1916 the Frost account had reached \$1,851,000 and the Pellatt advances were up to \$2,208,000. During 1917 the bank advanced \$71,177 to the Arnprior Cabinet Company, in which Mr. Daly and certain other directors of the company were interested. In 1918 there had been included in profits interest on various loans which not been paid. In connection with the Daly Shipbuilding Company, overdrafts began in 1919, and by May, 1921, had increased to \$396,489. At the present time the debt of this

company on the books of the bank stands at \$1,425,388. "The loss on this account will not likely be less than \$1,100,000," Mr. Clarkson says.

A typical example of the so-called profits shown in the bank's public statements is shown in the year ending May 31, 1922. The published statement of profits showed \$275,112. Included as profits, however, were interest additions of \$469,194 on accounts which now show very serious losses.

Depositors Demand Protection

The meeting at which Mr. Clarkson presented his statement passed resolutions to the following effect:

That the Dominion government should pay the depositors in full.

That the government, through contributory negligence, was responsible for all liabilities of the Home Bank contracted subsequent to 1916.

That an amendment to the Canadian Bank Act should be passed requiring that all Canadian chartered banks be required to contribute to a Depositors' Redemption Fund to be used solely for indemnifying depositors against loss in case of the failure of any chartered bank.

That government accounts should not have priority over other deposits.

That the government should establish a proper system of government inspection of banks.

Conference of Progressive Whips

Plans for organization and the program to be followed at the next session of parliament were formulated at a conference of the whips of the Progressive party at Winnipeg last week. The following statement was issued to the press after the conference:

"The whips of the Progressive party have held a conference to consider plans of organization, and the program for the ensuing session at Ottawa. Reports from all the provinces represented indicate that public opinion is turning increasingly to the Progressives for leadership and constructive policy in the present crisis in national affairs.

"Plans were formulated for a vigorous and intensive organization campaign along provincial lines, looking forward to a national conference and a federal co-ordinating executive. The national appeal of the Progressive party is to all citizens of Canada who believe in economy, retrenchment and reform, the fundamental principles upon which we stand.

Economy and Reform

"The vital problems facing Canada today and the general depression, due in a large measure to post-war conditions in Europe, promise to make the

Continued on Page 20

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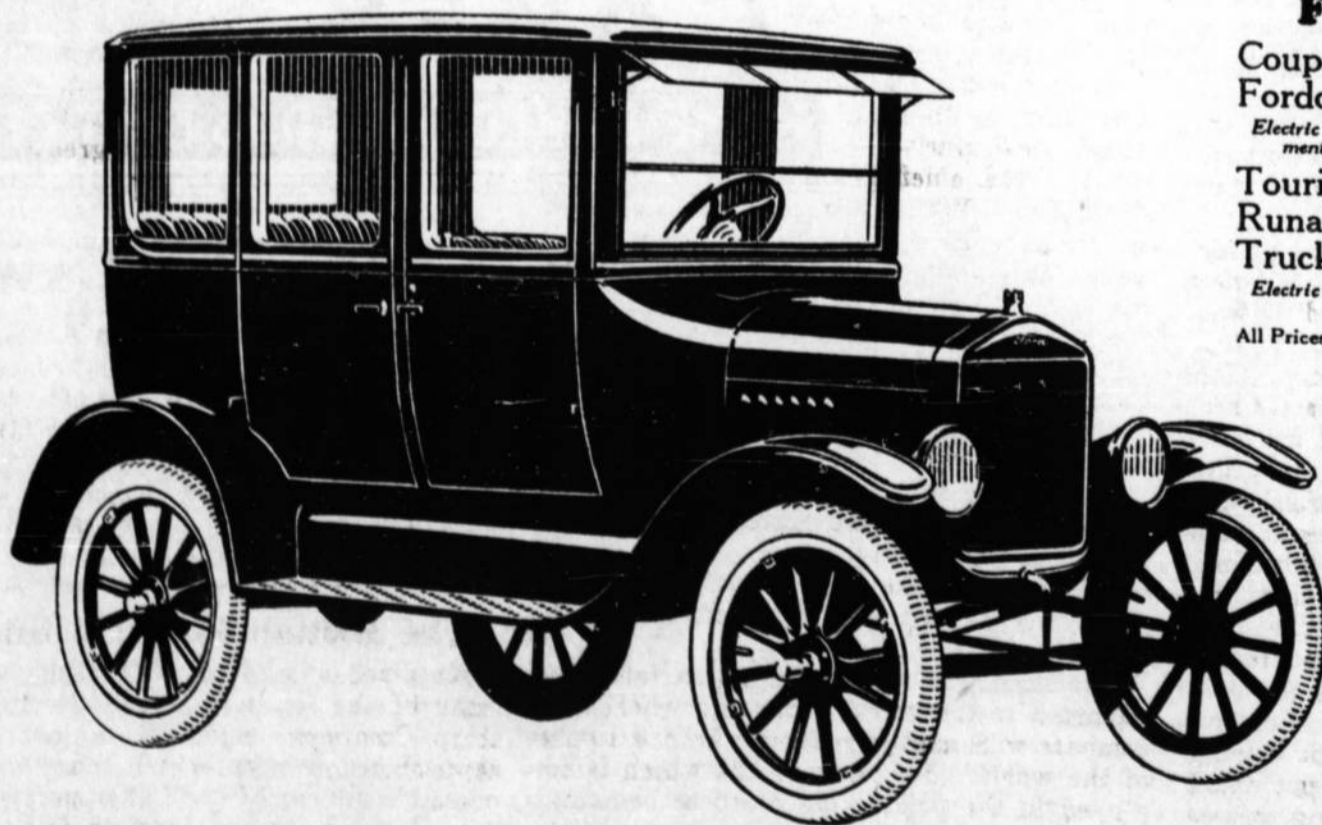
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The Brain Growers' Guide

5

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 26, 1923

The Government Dilemma

As it was in Halifax three weeks ago so it was in Kent, N.B., last week. The electors of both these maritime constituencies who returned Liberal candidates with large majorities in 1921 have repudiated the King government most emphatically in 1923. The promise of a government elevator at Halifax and of a branch of the National Railway in Kent, were equally without avail. The King Government has lost the confidence of the maritime people. That is the verdict of Halifax and Kent. Among the electors in Ontario and in the West the government is held in no higher esteem than in the maritime provinces.

In 1921 the King government came into power with a slight majority over the combined opposition parties in parliament. Today the government has a minority of four in the House. The severe illness of Mr. Fielding, regretted by all Canadians, it is announced has compelled him to retire from public life. His absence from the House will be a great loss to the government. Despite his 74 years, the aged minister of finance was by far the ablest debater and most skillful parliamentarian in the government ranks. In fact his advanced age and his long and outstanding parliamentary career, coupled with his great ability, gave him a prestige enjoyed by no other member of the House. He towered above his colleagues on the government benches, and even the most intrepid spirits in the Conservative party after one encounter with the veteran minister usually avoided a second.

Mr. Fielding's absence from the House and the loss of confidence in the country leaves the government very weak. In the next session, the Conservatives, cheered and encouraged by the by-election results, will return to the attack with renewed vigor. In the absence of Mr. Fielding the Conservative debating ability is probably quite equal to that of the government, with the decided advantage of being on the opposition benches. Having deliberately repudiated its pre-election tariff pledges, and thus betrayed the electors, the government has a great moral handicap which will render it still more vulnerable to the onslaughts of Mr. Meighen and his stalwarts.

The King government cannot carry on without a very considerable measure of support from the Progressive group in the House. Mr. King can now see the error of his ways. The two ablest members of his cabinet are Mr. Fielding and Sir Lomer Gouin, both reactionaries. Mr. Fielding was not only the foremost in ability but he has been the actual boss of the cabinet. Sir Lomer is not prominent in the House but powerful in the cabinet. One of his colleagues says that his mind works as smoothly as a Rolls-Royce, and almost as noiselessly. It will require something more efficient than the Rolls-Royce movement to save the King government while pursuing its present reactionary policy. Support from the Progressive ranks is absolutely essential to the life of the King government unless the government is prepared to accept the dictatorship of Mr. Meighen, which seems hardly likely. Mr. King and his government could have earned the support of the Progressives during the last two sessions of parliament, and undoubtedly can secure a large measure of support from the Progressives at the next session. But it will require a genuine effort to translate into legislation the platform upon which the government was elected. The Progressive policy is clear cut. The Progress-

sives stand for principles, the acceptance of which will be for the welfare of the entire country. Where the Progressives stood two years ago on these principles they stand today. If Mr. King and his party are prepared to stand upon those same principles, which are in a very large measure the principles to which they pledged themselves just prior to the election, they will undoubtedly merit Progressive support. The path of safety for the government is mapped out in the Progressive platform.

The Burden of Taxation

The statement issued by the leader and whips of the Progressive party, following their conference in Winnipeg, last week, went right to the heart of the national problem in demanding relief from the burden of taxation. Taxes imposed in Canada today by the municipal, provincial and federal authorities are greater than the people can carry. The first duty of the Dominion government is to cut down its expenditure drastically, and the Progressives in parliament cannot over-emphasize this demand. The necessary reductions in federal expenditure cannot be made in a day, but many millions can be saved to the taxpayers in the course of a year by business-like measures of economy in governmental administration. In these days when nearly every taxpayer is forced to practice the most rigid economy in his own business and household, the government should be doing likewise instead of imposing new taxes. Expenditures should be reduced all along the line. Every effort should be made to balance the budget and reduce some of the more onerous of the taxes.

Today, the people of Canada are taxed as never before, and except for the income tax, practically all federal taxation is passed on to the ultimate consumer in the city and the farmer in the country. Neither the farmer nor the city consumer can pass their taxes any further. They have to pay them. In order to pay these taxes they must reduce their standard of living, and in far too many cases the standard has been reduced already below the point of safety to the national welfare.

To cope with the cost of living problem it is essential that the customs tariff be reduced particularly upon the necessities of life and the chief implements of primary production. While it is true that many of our manufacturing industries are not flourishing, this situation is not by any means due to the lack of tariff protection. It is due to the lack of purchasing power on the part of the consumers, and, in the rural districts, this is in a large measure accounted for by the high cost of production. Reductions in the tariff will bring relief to the consumer in the city and the producers on the farms, and will aid materially in restoring their purchasing power. This is the sound business-like procedure to restore prosperity to farmers, consumers and manufacturers alike.

The chief products of Canadian farms are exported to the world's markets where they compete with similar products from all parts of the world. Yet farm credit which is employed in the production of these commodities costs more in Canada than in any other of the main producing countries. It is not so much the lack of credit as the cost of credit which is handicapping the Canadian farmer. This can be remedied in a large measure by a system of long-term and intermediate agricultural credits at low interest

rates, which can only be provided, as in the United States, by the federal government.

These policies so vital to the welfare of Canada must be brought to the attention of the government in the most forcible way during the coming session. A vigorous effort in parliament by the Progressive party, in accordance with the principles set forth in its statement, will strengthen the Progressives throughout the country and enable them to render a good account of their stewardship to the electors.

The Old Year

There is not a great deal of satisfaction to be gained by looking over the course of events during 1923. Matters in Europe have not improved; economic stagnation and political ferment are still sapping the strength of the nations while France is steadily building for herself, by uniting old and new antagonisms, the hegemony of the continent. The Turk has come back to the councils of Europe, full of promises but without penitence, and while he professes to have become democratized, democracy in Italy and Spain has withered before a new kind of autocracy. In the new states, created ostensibly in accordance with the principle of self-determination, minorities protest that their rights are being ignored, and these racial differences threaten to become another peril to peace. In Germany the bread line has become a regular institution, but France refuses to allow Germany to negotiate a loan to purchase food for her starving people except under conditions that make it impossible to raise the loan. Russia has come back steadily during the year, and the coming year will see a considerable revival of business with that country, and, it is to be hoped, a diminution of the ridiculous stories that are told about the country and its government.

There is one new star in the firmament of world affairs, and its light is the light of hope. It is the commission which will enquire into German finances. It is possible, perhaps, to expect too much from this enquiry, but it is the one and only thing that has been done in the right line to bring order and peace out of the chaos and strife that are menacing European civilization. The appointment of this commission makes it possible to look forward into the New Year with renewed hope and with greater expectations. It contains the promise of something better than we have had during the last four years. It promises better economic conditions and a change from the depression which has so seriously affected the life of the farmers in this country. Success to this commission and that its labors may result in the ushering in of a new era of commercial activity and prosperity is a wish for the New Year in which everybody should join. The restoration of stability in Europe will have a profound effect in the re-establishment of normal conditions in Canada.

The British Political Situation

In a recent address, Lord Inchcape, chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, said: "I do not share the apprehension with which many regard the possible advent of the Labor party to power. . . . I think we can trust the Labor leaders to keep the wild men in order. I have great faith in the sobering effect of responsibility."

Mr. Asquith seems to have come round to the same opinion, only he adds to the "sobering effect of responsibility," the vigilant, almost parental attention of the Liberal

party. Labor, he thinks, should, if it really wishes, take up the reins of government and show what it can do. With the Conservatives themselves outnumbering it in the House of Commons, it cannot get along without the help of the Liberals, and there is no reason why that help should not be given provided the Liberals approve of the policy of the Labor government. Liberalism will not join with Conservatism either to form a government or to place obstacles in the way of Labor forming a government. The Liberal party, Mr. Asquith rightly says, holds the balance of power. Labor cannot turn out the Baldwin ministry without the aid of the Liberal party nor yet carry on as a government without it. So, apparently, the plan of the Liberals is to support a Labor government just as long as it keeps to Liberal policies, or to put it in another way, as long as it agrees to forget the main planks of the Labor platform, and Labor becomes what it was at its beginning, a branch of the Liberal party. Mr. Lloyd George has spoken in almost similar terms. It is a smart move on the part of the Liberals.

Labor is not likely to accept any such position because it is fraught with peril for it in the constituencies. It is more likely to accept the challenge to form a government, and after a suitable interval deliberately invite defeat by the introduction of a measure which it knows the Liberals will oppose and which will make a popular issue in another general election. The leaders of all three parties are apparently convinced that another election at an early date cannot be avoided, and they are shaping their course accordingly, consequently, what they say in explanation of their actions should not be taken too seriously. Their main purpose at the present time is to create a favorable impression on the electorate and get into a good position for the next contest, although the business interests of the coun-

try would doubtless, like Lord Incheape, prefer a Labor administration with the checks of the present situation than another general election with its depressing influence on the business of the country.

The Wrong Way

The evidence given before the United States Tariff Commission in its investigation into the question of measures for the relief of agriculture, especially in the wheat-growing sections of the Union, does not seem to have brought out anything to show that an increase of the tariff will bring the desired relief. There is, in fact, according to Washington correspondents, a growing belief that raising the tariff will not help in the least. The fact that in October last, over 3,000,000 bushels of wheat were imported into the United States from Canada, has been emphasized as showing that the tariff of 30 cents a bushel does not keep out Canadian wheat and prevent the Canadian competition which the wheat growers dread. It is certain that the Canadian seller did not pay the duty of 30 cents a bushel for he would not sell wheat in the United States at a less price than he could obtain elsewhere, and the American buyer would not pay a price that he could not recover. The American consumer, therefore, paid the duty, and although the price the consumer pays is thus raised it is obvious that if the American wheat grower expects to get the advantage of an increase of the duty to 50 cents a bushel, he must in the very act of getting it open the door to that Canadian competition which he wants to prevent. In other words, Canadian wheat will be bought in the United States as long as the price in the United States is equal to the world market price plus the duty; competition can only be prevented in the event of the price in the United States falling below the free market price plus the duty, that is when the American

wheat grower does not get the full advantage of the duty.

In any case whether the grower gets the full benefit of the duty or not the consumer pays whatever increase of price there is, and as the American Farm Bureau Federation revealed in its examination into the effect of the tariff upon the farmers, the gain of the wheat growers is at the expense of the rest of the farming community, just as the tariff on cattle has injured the farmers who finish imported cattle for the market. That is the only way in which a tariff can work; it benefits one section at the expense of the rest. A permanent solution of the problems of the farmers cannot be found in tariffs.

Editorial Notes

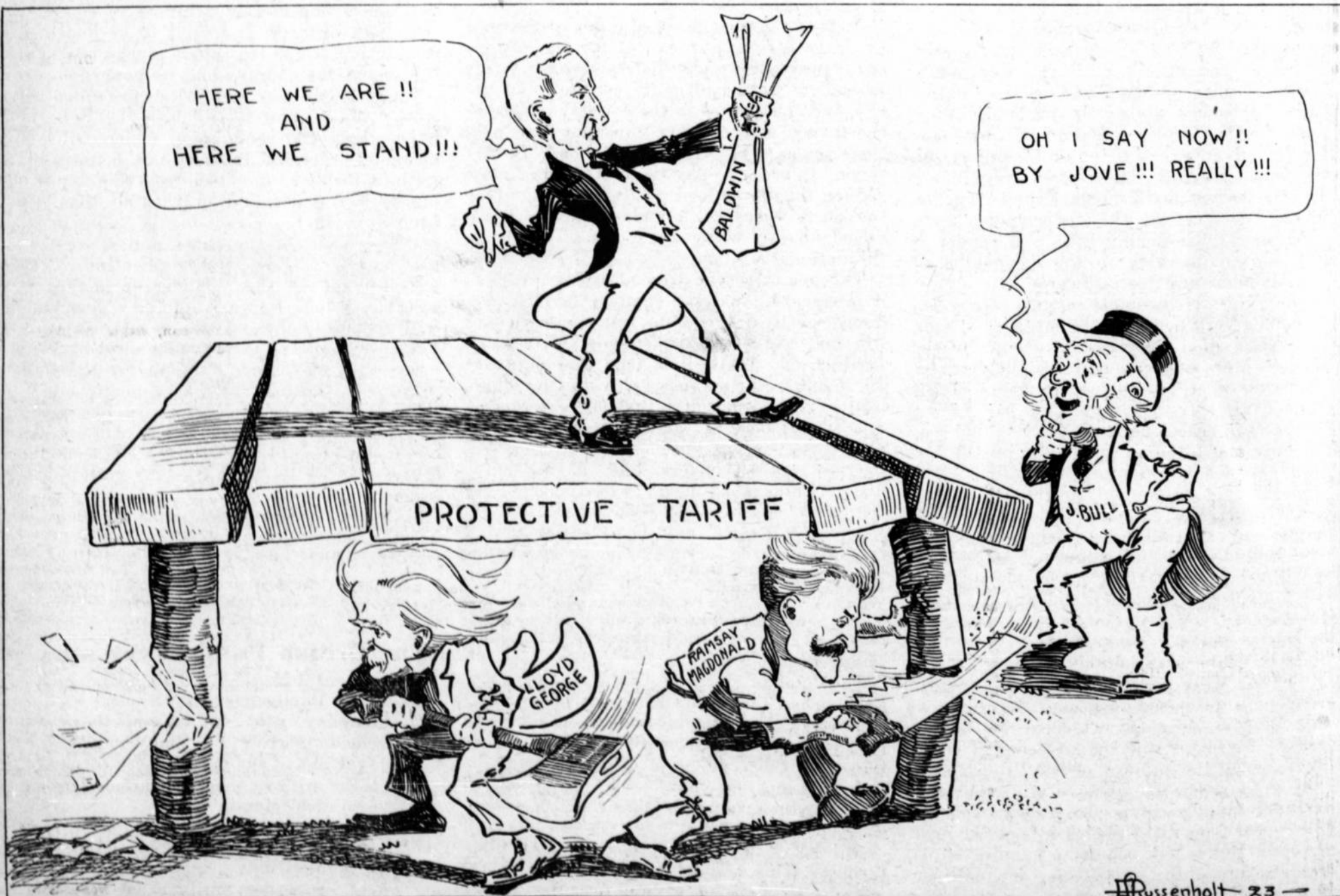
Mr. Austin Hopkinson is a member of the British parliament, returned first in 1918 as a Coalition Liberal, in 1922 as an Independent, and in 1923 as a Conservative, each time in the same Lancashire constituency. He is also a manufacturer, and in the last election campaign he answered a question in this way: "You ask me what effect protection would have upon my engineering works and the business conducted there. It would enable me to sell rotten bad machines at exorbitant prices and thus to become disgustingly rich at the expense of my fellow-countrymen. Under the present free trade system I am forced to make better and cheaper machines than my American competitors. It is rather a nuisance to me to have to do so but the country gets the benefit."

Conservative candidate, in the recent British election, dealing with the capital levy: "The capital of business is really brains—"

Heckler: "Is your capital your brains?"

Candidate: "Yes, and—"

Heckler: "Consider yourself exempt."



Somebody's Coming a Cropper

The Big Muskeg

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Joe Bostock was building the Missatibi, a branch line to feed the new road that was pushing northwards to the ports-to-be on the Hudson Bay. It looked as if there had been crooked work and as if the surveyors had been in the pay of Joe's enemies, for directly in its path lay the Big Muskeg. The road became the joke of the legislators and financiers, who dubbed it "the muskrat line." Wilton suspected that Bowyer, a member of the legislature and a rival of Joe's, had influenced the surveyors in turning in a false report. In December, Joe and Wilton walked out to the Big Muskeg to see if they could discover any solution of building the remainder of the line. They found that it must either make a huge loop around it through unsurveyed territory, or set for itself the task of filling in the unsounded depths with thousands of tons of rock. While they were standing looking at the muskeg, Wilton was shot in the arm, and Joe killed by a bullet fired by an unseen enemy.

Wilton's one idea was to get Joe's body safely to his home, as he had promised Joe's young wife, Kitty, that he would take care of him. He set out on his difficult journey with Joe's body over his shoulder.

MacDonald, the factor, and his daughter Molly, lived above the store. MacDonald suspected that his daughter was in love with Wilton Carruthers, whom he appeared to hate intensely ever since he had had a visit from Tom Bowyer, the autumn before. Molly suspected that Bowyer had some hold over her father. While nursing her father, who was ill, Molly thought she heard a cry come across the frozen swamp. She slipped on a coat and went to the edge of the muskeg and peered anxiously out through the storm. A pair of heavy eyes watched her. They were those of Jules, the half-witted deaf-mute, who vanished soundlessly among the underbrush as she advanced.

CHAPTER IV. Dead Man's Aid

As the girl stood there she thought she heard the cry once more. At once she was running down to the edge of the swamp, and, standing her ground with difficulty in the fierce gale, she peered out, sheltering her eyes with her hand.

Then, dimly out of the whirling snow, she saw a figure stumbling toward her, bearing on its shoulder something that looked like a railroad sleeper.

It came out of the snowstorm, reeling from side to side, white as the snow, a moving pillar of ice.

Sometimes it vanished from her sight in the circular whirl of sleet, at others reappeared, stumbling into the drifts, but ever nearing her. It was within twenty-five feet of her when it slipped, and there followed the crash of the rotten ice beneath its feet. The figure broke through the slushy layer into the muskeg below.

Thus Wilton Carruthers came to the portage for the fourth time. And on this occasion he was saved by the dead man, for whose lifeless body he had risked his own life. For, as he fell, still clutching at what he bore, the stiffened form slid out over the unbroken surface and held him head and throat above the bog.

In a moment Molly was running toward Wilton. Once his head went under, and she cried out in despair, but he reappeared, and seemed to cling automatically to his support, for his eyes were closed and he was unconscious. His face was frozen white; it was only the contraction of the frozen sinews of his fingers that gave him his hold on Joe's body.

It was then that, in her horror, Molly recognized Wilton. She crept toward the break, and lay down on the ice, groping toward him with his hands. She shouted to him to hold fast, and, finding that he was already unconscious, crept cautiously nearer over the crackling surface.

Then she saw what it was that Wilton had been carrying, and she recognized Joe. Stunned momentarily by the shock, she nerved herself to the task of rescuing the living. She still crept forward until the upper part of her body extended across the break. She placed her hands beneath Wilton's shoulders and tried to lift him.

It was a task beyond her powers. As she strained to it, suddenly the ice broke all about her, and in a moment she was floundering beside Wilton in the water.

At this place the underbed of the portage was of peat mixed with sand, covered with water rather than slime. Molly's feet touched—bottom. The

water was only shoulder-deep. With quick resource she managed to draw her feet up from the swamp, and to drag Wilton forward a pace or two, thus freeing him from the clutch of the muskeg. And now she felt firm sand under her. She continued to drag him toward the shore, and, as they moved, Joe's body, still clutched in the set of Wilton's stiffened fingers, slid grotesquely over the surface of the ice beyond.

And somehow, breaking the rotten ice in front of her body as she moved, the girl succeeded in getting Wilton to the shore. From that point, half dragging and half carrying him over the snow, she reached the store at last.

She pried the stiff hand from Joe's body. That was the hardest of her efforts. Some inkling of it must have reached Wilton's subconsciousness, for the fingers in the mitt resisted and a spasm crossed the face of the unconscious man. Molly left Joe's body upon the threshold and got Wilton into her little room behind the store. She raised him on the bed and laid him down, his head upon her pillow.

Her teeth were chattering from the deadly cold that gripped her, and her own hands were numb, but she managed to strip off Wilton's socks, his hood, mackinaw, and sweater. His face was not badly frozen, but his hands and feet were marble white.

Suddenly the girl saw the blood that discolored the sleeve of Wilton's shirt. She ripped the sleeve from the shoulder. She saw that the arm was broken, and that a

bullet, entering behind, had passed obliquely out, leaving a small but not dangerous wound. The blood had long since ceased to flow, and clotted the wound in a congealed, frozen mass.

The danger from the frostbite was the more immediate. Molly took snow from the threshold and began to rub his face, his feet, and his fingers. For nearly an hour the girl persisted, never ceasing her efforts, in spite of her weariness, and the thawing, dripping clothes about her. And at last the white skin began to be suffused with an angry red.

Then she washed away the clotted blood from the arm, and nerved herself to the task that must be performed. At the Moose Lake mission she had nursed an Indian with a fractured leg, set by the superintendent, and this experience was all she had to go by. But the break was a simple one. She brought the edges of the bone together,

(Continued from Last Week)

made splints from pieces of packing-case, and wound the whole tightly with cloth smeared with bear's fat. Then she heated some broth and poured it, drop by drop, down Wilton's throat.

When she could do no more she took her clothes out of the room and changed in another, kept for travelers, separated by a thin partition of pine planks.

She had just finished when she heard her father shuffling down the stairs. It was the first time he had left his bed. The girl ran to the door in fear.

The factor had reached the store, and came toward her, his right arm limp at his side and dragging his paralyzed right leg behind him. As he moved he supported himself with his left hand, running it along the rim of the counter, which reached to the bottom of the stairs.

His eyes were suffused with red, and his face twisted with passion. It was evident that he had seen the rescue from his window above, and had known what Molly was doing.

He dragged himself past her without a word, and looked in at Wilton lying unconscious on the bed.

"I saw ye bring him in, Molly," he mumbled thickly. "Ye can't fool me with tricks like that. It's a trick that ye've thought of between ye."



MacDonald's voice vibrated with fury—"Ye'll cast him out into the snaw, or ye're no longer daughter of mine."

Ye'll cast him out again, aye"—his voice vibrated with fury—"ye'll cast him out into the snaw, or ye're no longer daughter of mine."

Molly caught at her father's arm. "You don't know what you are saying!" she cried. "He has been shot. And Joe Bostock is dead. He's lying dead without. There's blood on his breast. There has been a dreadful accident—"

He grasped her fiercely by the wrist. "Joe Bostock dead!" he shouted. "Who killed him?"

"I don't know. Mr. Carruthers was carrying his body and got trapped in the muskeg. I saved him."

"Aye, one can see that," answered MacDonald with slow malice. "Ye've brought more trouble on me. The body shall not lie in this house, nor Will

Carruthers' neither. Mark me, lass! Ye'll put him out in the snaw to keep Joe Bostock company, or ye're no daughter of mine."

"You're mad!" flashed Molly indignantly. With a swift impulse she ran to the door and opened it. A gust of wind blew a whirl of wind into the store. To Molly's excited brain it seemed to assume the momentary form of a fantasmal figure as it wreathed itself about the factor. He uttered a cry and staggered back, clutching at the edge of the counter.

"Will you let a dead man lie there, out in the snow?" cried Molly fiercely, stretching out her hand toward Joe's frozen body. "Do you think Will Carruthers shall be flung out there to freeze to death beside him? Why, it would be murder—and on your head!"

Perhaps it was the remembrance of the past that checked the factor in his fury and brought back sanity to his mind. For a moment he stared at Joe's dead face, then raised his eyes to Molly's. And then, mumbling and clutching at the counter edge, he turned and began to drag himself upstairs.

CHAPTER V.

Bowyer Comes—and Goes

Wilton would not remain in bed longer than two days. His hands had not suffered much, but his feet were badly inflamed and swollen, and his arm would take weeks to mend. But he could not rest, and insisted that he must return, although it was clearly evident that he was in no condition to travel.

He should have spent at least ten days in bed. Molly almost cried with vexation and alarm as she found that his determination was unshakable. By the strongest persuasion she induced him to remain over the Sunday.

As for MacDonald, he sulked in his bed and said nothing.

Wilton had recovered consciousness late on the afternoon of his rescue. That same evening his own sleigh had appeared at the portage, with the two half-breeds. Weak as he was, Wilton insisted on seeing them.

He was convinced that one of the men had fired the shot by accident, and had expected both of them to take fright and vanish with the sleigh into the wilds. He was startled by their protestations of ignorance. They swore that neither of them had left the camp until the afternoon, and persisted in their statement that they had not heard the discharge of the rifle.

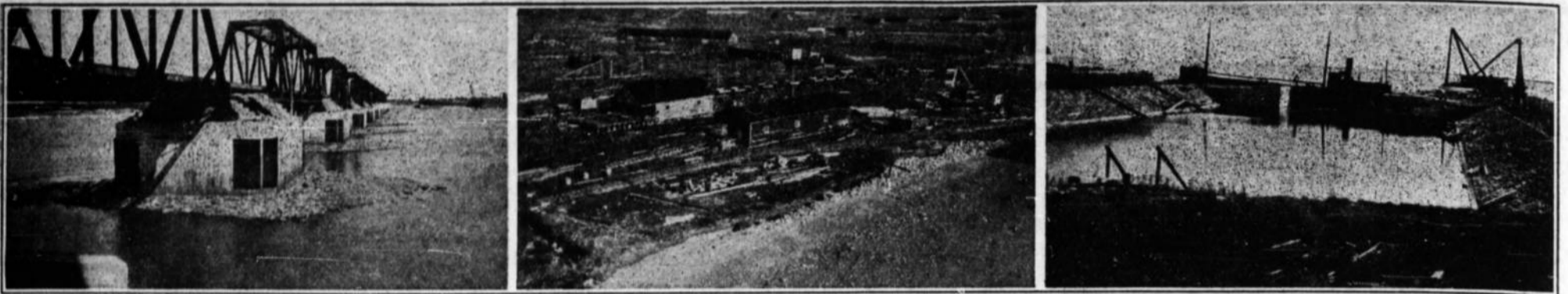
Following up their employers, they had discovered bloodstains on the underbrush, according to their story. They had picked up Wilton's tracks from the lower slopes of the ridge to the edge of Big Muskeg, and had followed them across the portage to the factor's store, where they had learned for the first time what had happened.

Their story staggered Wilton. On the face of it, it seemed an impossibility, for no one else could have fired the shot. Yet, had either of the men done so, it was the least likely thing that he would have returned to brazen out a concocted tale.

Wilton was too weak to cross-question them; he resolved, however, that the matter should be probed to the bottom, and meanwhile decided to abstain from arousing their suspicions of his doubts.

It was on the Sunday afternoon that, lying on his bed, on which Molly had insisted, he saw through the window a sleigh approaching the store. He recognized the two men who walked with the driver as Tom Bowyer and Lee

Continued on Page 14



Left: View of the Harbor Bridge at Nelson, showing details of construction and present condition. Centre: Nelson townsite with engineering shops, etc. Right: The Dry Docks at Nelson. Photographs illustrated all taken by Mr. Bird.

From The Pas to Port Nelson

OUR party, composed of J. Ward, M.P. for Dauphin; Mr. Daubney, of Ottawa; Mr. Furneau and Mr. Solstead, of The Pas, and the writer, left The Pas on September 12, 1923, on board the bi-monthly "mixed," facetiously known as "The Muskeg," which runs as far as Pikwitonei, or Mile 214. We found the condition of the track to be bad enough, but not quite so bad, perhaps, as described by more pessimistic observers. The steel, in places, is warped; the wooden bridges are slightly heaved; and the original spruce ties have rotted. The substantial part of the work, however, is intact, and requires relatively little to make good the ravages of the years of neglect.

As to the adjacent country, the first hundred miles or so is mainly swamp and denuded rock, with the exception of an occasional fertile spot like Mile 42, where a few settlers keep cattle and grow very good vegetables. The absence of agricultural possibilities on this section is well compensated for by the fact that at Mile 82 the railway comes into contact with the promising gold fields of Herb Lake. The lake is only ten miles from the track and this distance is now covered by a provincial road.

By the time we reached Mile 137, which is the first divisional point, we had passed into a more prepossessing country. Here is a lake similar in appearance to those found in western Ontario, studded with prettily-timbered islands, and not unlike a promising holiday resort. From this point on for the next 150 miles we saw much to please the eye. The land appears good, well drained, nicely wooded, and is interspersed with innumerable beauty spots: running streams, picturesque valleys, and charming lakes. The train stopped a few minutes at Mile 185, where Mrs. Cowan, a resident, showed us, with justifiable pride, her wonderful flowers and vegetables.

To the End of Steel

Our next stop was at Mile 214, the point where the present train service ends. This is the second divisional point, and in construction times it was a busy centre. Here is a round-house, piles of material, and much track-laying equipment. From this point we were in charge of Luke Clemmens, a nephew of Mark Twain, and a man to whose general trustworthiness we bear glad testimony. He loaded us and our belongings on his gasoline car and thus we careered toward the end of the steel, at Mile 332, at the rate of 20 miles an hour. Just north of Pikwitonei we passed Armstrong Lake, whose wild beauty and splendid sporting opportunities will undoubtedly, some day, attract the tourist and holiday maker. Speeding on we passed through much pleasantly-varied country until we arrived at Manitou Rapids, Mile 285, where a magnificent steel bridge, in perfect condition, spans an impressive gorge of the Nelson.

Beyond this point we entered a country which gradually merged into muskeg, which extended almost to Kettle Rapids. Those who know the country tell of good land which parallels the railway to the north, but the engineers were certainly very successful in avoiding it. At Kettle Rapids, Mile 332, the Nelson is again crossed by an immense steel bridge, also in splendid

First-hand Observations of Present Condition of Hudson Bay Railway and Manitoba's Northern Port---By T. W. Bird, M.P.

condition, and the steel ends at this bridge. Beyond this point the grading is completed to Port Nelson, and apart from the steel and ballast, no further heavy expenditure is required.

By Canoe on River

At a point just below the Kettle Rapids bridge we embarked in canoes under the charge of Luke's Indians. From here to Nelson is roughly 100 miles, and with wind and current favorable we covered the distance in two days. The thrill of the rapids; the effortless motion as with spread blanket we skimmed along; the rich artistry of autumn on either bank; the eerie note of the wild fowl, and the solemn music of the cataracts; all helped to produce a complex of sensations too delightful for expression. The return trip which was not so uniformly pleasant, took twice the time, but the titanic energy of the Nelson was not completely realized until we fought against it. Every inch of progress was an effort; every mile, a conquest; and every day's journey the material for an epic.

As to the general characteristics of the river, it is not so impressive in point of size; but what it lacks in expansiveness and volume is made up in impetuosity. Its general direction is remarkably straight as though its impatient waters would brook no tedious detour. Here and there a granite reef disintegrates the mighty current and scatters its waters to right and left,

but, seething and furious, they collect again and bore irresistibly through clay, gravel and even limestone rock.

Between Kettle Rapids and Nelson two falls of importance occur, the Long Spruce and the Big Limestone. The Limestone are the more spectacular. For a mile or more the river races at terrific speed, gathering momentum, then with tremendous display of artillery precipitates its mass over a diagonal limestone reef. The pulverized water shoots skyward in geysers of filmy spray, or transforms itself into fantastic foam shapes, whirling in wild and eternal dance, or again, it boils and seethes as though some scaly Leviathan were angry "down there below."

On our return we paddled through the tossing waters below these falls and camped on the heights where the Limestone river forms an angle with the Nelson. Standing on this promontory at sunset, overlooking a magnificent reach of the Nelson, with the cannonade of its cataracts in our ears, and a continent of unexploited territory reaching everywhere; and thinking of the sea, the world's highway of inter-communication, but 70 or 80 miles away, and a railroad in the making but three miles away, we could not help but dream dreams and see visions. One wondered how long the Big Limestone would continue to blow its deep-toned trumpet before the hosts of Canadian industry answered the summons and marched to

the conquest of this wonderful north-land. No group of Canadians ever dropped to sleep to a sweeter lullaby than we that night to the muffled thunder the Big Limestone. We fell asleep to its thunder and awakened to the thunder of the sky. A storm had brewed in the night and we lay awake at dawn listening to the awesome competition of sounds; deep calling to deep.

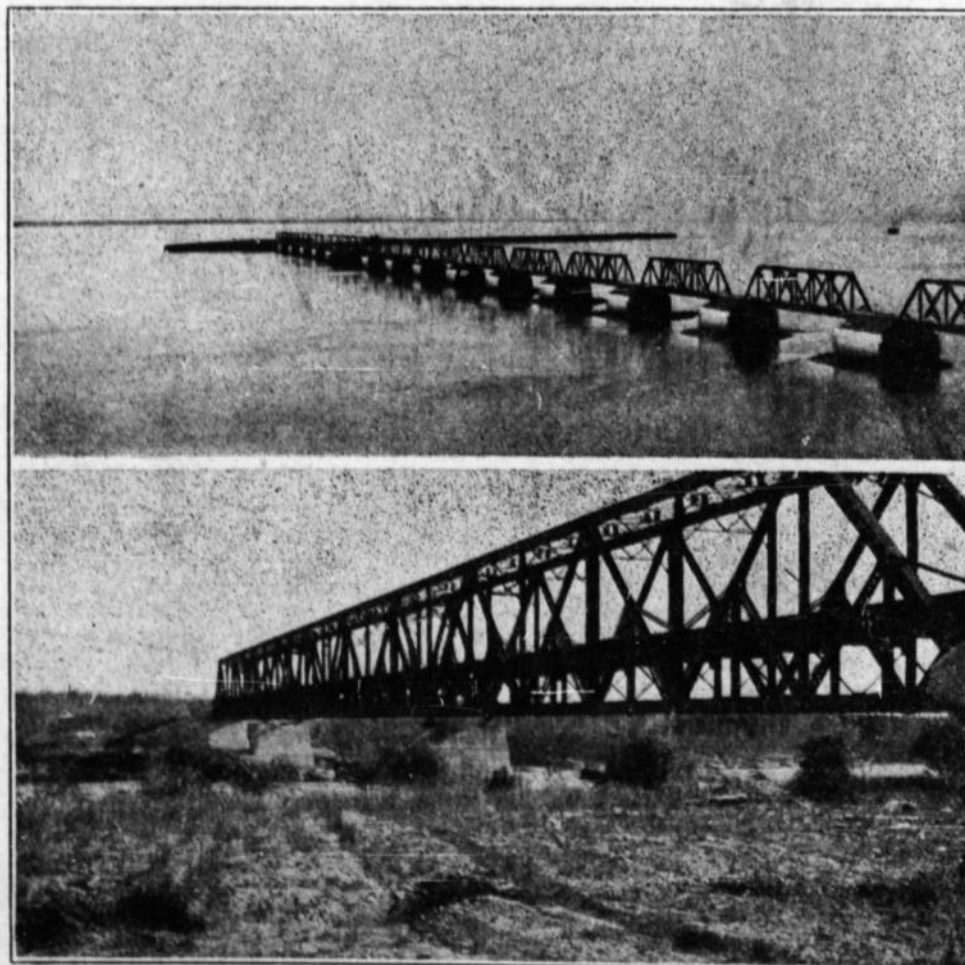
While the power possibilities of the Nelson are the main point of interest there are numerous minor attractions. The streams which flow into the Nelson abound in fish, especially that delight of the angler, the speckled trout. The Isaac Walton of our party caught a beauty at the first flick of the line. We held it in our hand for a moment, our mind suffused with sentiment, for we had never seen its like since we "paidled i' the burn" and "tickled" for them. The river seems also to be the haunt of geese and ducks, and beginning about 40 miles from the mouth we saw numerous seals.

No account of the river would be complete without a tribute to our Indian guides. The physical endurance of these northern, comparatively unspoiled Indians, is a thing to marvel at. For four days on our return trip, from sunrise to sunset, they paddled, rowed, poled, tracked and portaged at incredible pace. All they ask is to stop every while and "boil the kettle," or to take a shot at any living creature they may chance to see. They exercise infinite care over their passengers, and while such an item as the cooking may lack the home touch, yet even that is well adapted to circumstances. Tea, bacon and bread or bannock, are the fundamentals of northern travel, and after a few days one desires nothing else. The canned delicacies remain untouched at the bottom of the "grub box," while one revels in the unsophisticated products of the fry-pan and the kettle. With astonishing readiness the party reverted to the simplicities of primitive life and accommodated itself, almost with relish, to cold, dirt and general discomfort. A ravenous appetite, the warmth of an occasional fire, and dreamless sleep were our only and sufficient indulgences.

Arrival at the Port

We arrived at Port Nelson, Sunday evening, cold, cramped and hungry, and with nobody expecting us. Fortunately we had with us Mr. Daubney, of the department of railways, who had been here during construction and knew his way about. We found our way to some cottages originally occupied by members of the engineering staff and their families, where we were hospitably welcomed by Mr. McCara, foreman in charge, who, with half-a-dozen men, is responsible for the safe-keeping of the valuable construction materials. For five days we lacked no comfort and no good thing to eat except perhaps the elusive vitamin, for the can opener is the supreme culinary tool in the far north. The only fresh eatables we had were some luscious cranberries picked on the Nelson townsite, and some deliciously-tasting fish, resembling herring, caught by the Indians when the tide is in.

While at the port we had time to see everything of interest many times over and were thus able to check over our impressions. The harbor works,



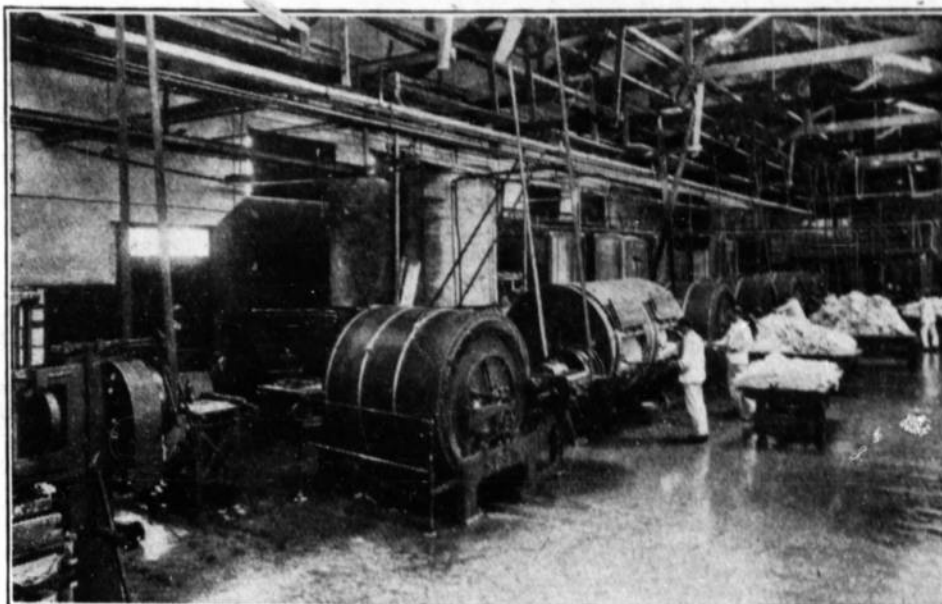
Upper: View of entire harbor works at Port Nelson. Lower: The Kettle Rapids Bridge at mile 332.

Continued on Page 11

New Zealand's Dairy Industry

IT has come to be frankly admitted that New Zealand is perhaps Canada's most dangerous competitor in the export markets for butter and cheese. In England her products compete virtually on level terms with Danish; and in British Columbia she is able to sell her butter in active competition with Alberta at certain seasons of the year. She has not yet made any considered onslaught on the United States market, but that day is approaching rapidly. The object of this article is to let readers of The Grain Growers' Guide know something first hand of the conditions under which New Zealand achieves such success.

How New Zealand Captures Her Markets---Dairy Co-operative Which Makes Its Boxes, Butters, and Owns a Coal Mine---Eliminating the Speculator by Group Selling---By F. England



The churning room in a New Zealand creamery

Most of the dairy factories in this Dominion are equipped to make butter or cheese according to the relative profit there happens to be in the two lines at any particular time.

BEFORE I left for New Zealand, the editor of The Guide specially instructed me to discover not alone the conditions under which New Zealand has won such success as a dairying country, but something of the methods she has adopted in merchandizing.

I found New Zealand well out of her post-war depression, the people hopeful, building brisk, and in Auckland, the principal city, anticipations of a slight boom! Based on what? Good prices for butter! One of the biggest business men in the country said, "Yes, we are living on butter. During and after the war the prices of farm land reached ridiculous figures, just as they did in Canada. Returned soldiers were placed on the land at prices which were hopeless from the start; but we have pretty well recovered. Land values are still high, but they have come down considerably, and the government is revaluing the mortgages on soldiers' farms."

Natural Advantages

A student of farm economies, an authority of many years' experience, in close touch with farmers' co-operation and merchandising movements, was not at all averse to giving the reasons for New Zealand's dairying success. He said, "the North Island is the principal home of New Zealand dairying, with the Waikato district, of which Hamilton is the distributing centre, the heart of the industry. The first condition responsible for New Zealand's success is the gift of nature—an ideal climate. There are no extremes. There is abundant rainfall. To house cattle is a rare thing, and only in certain parts is it necessary to blan-

ket them. In the Auckland district grass grows the year round, and it is possible for year-round dairying to be carried on. The only time some of the big dairy factories cease operations is when they find it necessary to overhaul the machinery.

These factories have plants for both cheese and butter-making, and they are able to switch from one to the other as prices of butter or of cheese dictate. In the earlier days factories were built for butter-making or cheese-making only, but at the present time quite a number of factories are making cheese which otherwise would be butter, with detriment to the market price.

The second condition, especially in Waikato, is the availability of power in any desired quantity, easily distributed over wide areas. This was brought about by the use of hydro-electricity, which since the war has been greatly extended. Furthermore, most of the dairying areas are close to the railway system and roads are good. Milk conveyed by motor vehicles reaches its destination quickly and smoothly, and is made into butter before any major change can take place. This is a great factor in the mainten-

ance of high quality, especially in cheese-making, where milk must not be badly shaken.

Powerful Co-operative Association

The Waikato district is worked by the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Association, which is directed by men of great ability—men like William Goodfellow, whose genius has been responsible for tremendous advances both in manufacture and merchandising. This association maintains its own chemists, analysts, its own box-making plant and its own coal mine! It carries on butter-making, cheese-making, casein manufacture, and the manufacture of dried milk, to which the housewife has only to add water in the desired quantity. This dried milk does not taste like condensed milk, and it is winning an increasing preference, commanding good prices. The association's butter has been bringing 2s to 3s a cwt. more on the London market than ordinary New Zealand butter, the reason being that the association maintains a London manager.

Methodical Distribution

This brings us to the question of marketing. The association controls its

supplies, allowing commodities to go on the market as they can be absorbed. If prices are low it holds up its supplies. The boldness of the association's marketing policy may be gathered from the following incident: The Danish prices had been lowered; the English manager of the association immediately raised the prices of association butter by six shillings per cwt., with the result, gratifying to butter producers, that the price was stabilized.

This success has led New Zealand farmers generally to look favorably on the question of a dairying control board. At the time of writing a farmers' referendum is being taken on the question of the formation of a dairying control board. If this is affirmatively decided, the New Zealand Co-operative Association will, of course, throw its lot in with the newly-created board. The board will follow the same system of selling as the co-operative association has followed. All the dairy supplies of New Zealand will be controlled and admitted to the markets only as they can be absorbed. This, it is confidently believed, will eliminate the speculator. It will not, however, upset the present distributing system.

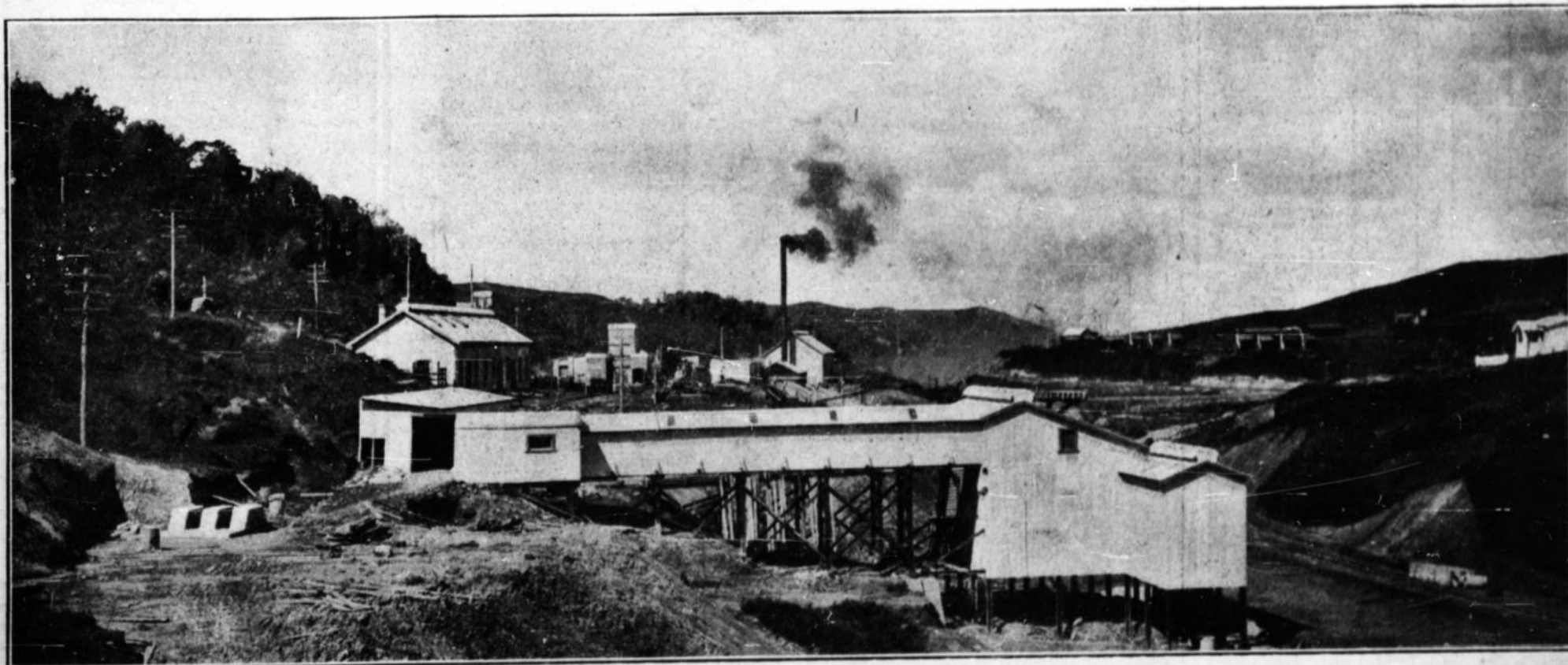
New Zealand business has always been carried on through the regular channels with honesty and integrity; but of late years there has grown up a class of men who speculate in food products. Eighteen months ago a slump was caused through no other reason than the manipulation of these gentry. Butter went from 200 shillings per cwt. to 140 shillings, and less, and it is to eliminate these parasites on the industry that the board is proposed.

Also Believe in Quality

As to the methods by which New Zealand hopes to retain her dominant position and to enter new markets successfully, principal reliance is placed on close and efficient management and on the maintenance of the highest grade in the produce. The smallest details are watched, absolute cleanliness is insisted upon. These are the tried and true methods which won New Zealand her position in the first place. It is proposed to exercise even closer supervision.

All the herds in the Waikato are tested through the agency or with the co-operation of the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Association. Herd-testing associations are being formed which will supply experts to assist farmers in the testing of their herds and in the elimination of what New

Continued on Page 13



The first coal mine owned and operated by a co-operative dairy company

This colliery has just commenced operation in New Zealand on a field containing 15,000,000 tons of good coal, which can be taken out very cheaply. It is expected to reduce manufacturing costs considerably. It is by this sort of organization that New Zealand makes up for her natural handicap of distance from markets.

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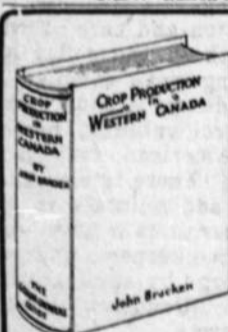
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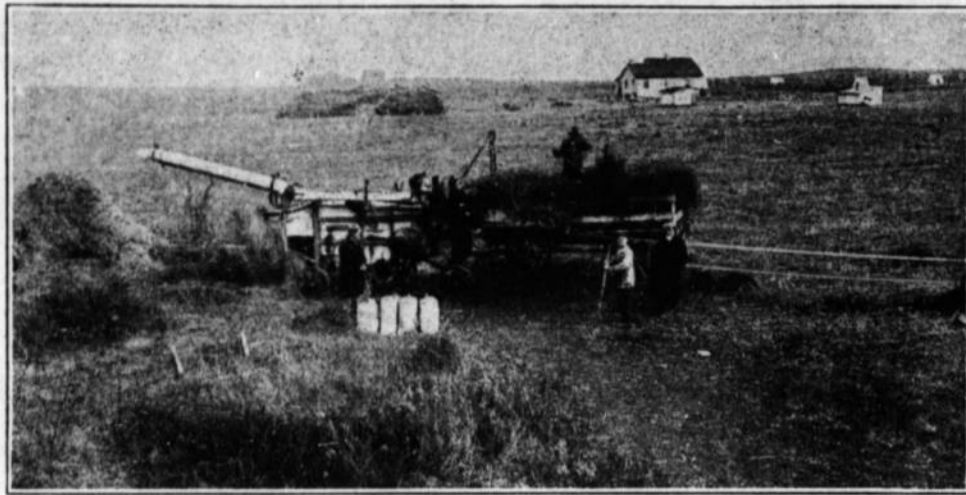
Crop Production in Western Canada

By HON. JOHN BRACKEN

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Red Clover for the West



Threshing Altaswede on Cloverlea Seed and Stock Farm, at Edmonton

TWO years ago the agricultural college at Edmonton put out, under the direction of Prof. Cutler, a variety of red clover, to which the name Altaswede has been given. For some few years before that time it had been under observation, for as it is well known, the sorts of red clover common to agriculture elsewhere are not hardy enough to stand western Canadian winters. But the results up to that time indicated that Altaswede could be handed out with considerable confidence.

The winter of 1921 there was much winter killing of all sorts of cultivated crops in northern Alberta—winter rye, timothy, alfalfa and others. The Guide has asked Prof. Cutler for an estimate of the worth of Altaswede based on the results obtained since the date of previous publicity. His remarks are encouraging for those who know the great place that a biennial legume can fill in completing a profitable and enduring rotation:

"Our investigations at Edmonton are more and more showing that winter killing is not so much a question of low temperatures—though unquestionably this is a factor—as it is one of drought. Certainly it is a combination of the two, with drought the leading cause of the destruction of plant tissue.

"While our tests with farmers over a wide range of conditions in Alberta, through the Alberta Crop Improvement Association, show quite a marked suitability and adaptation of this clover for even areas with somewhat less than a 15-inch rainfall minimum, we, at the present time, do not feel that Altaswede will withstand the drought of such areas—in its present state of improvement—sufficiently to warrant the use of this clover in farm practice. Though it is true we are not sure to what extent this clover may be used under such conditions, the question of moisture is one of such tremendous importance that, under dry land conditions in a series of wet years, this clover might possibly fit in very well, while in another series of years—of equal length—with greater drought intensity, it might not survive or suit at all.

Suited for Irrigation Districts

"I feel that Mr. Bark's limited experience with this clover, and similarly W. H. Snelson's, and again, Nune-maker Bros.—all of Brooks—indicates in a reasonably definite way the adaptation of this clover for irrigation. You will appreciate that inasmuch as it is a question of moisture primarily—or to put it another way, drought—that such a factor is under complete control under irrigation; and, once the growers know when and how to use water with this clover, it will succeed in a very marked and profitable way to the producers, since low temperatures are eliminated to a very great extent from the question of winter killing. Therefore the whole question resolves itself into one of the proper use of water.

Get Good Seed Yields

"During last year some rather remarkable returns have been received in the matter of seed production with this clover in this province. A letter, dated November 19, from Mr. Bark, of Brooks, shows that some 20 bushels of

this clover seed will be available in the Brooks district, for distribution. This amount has come from a small area it is true, and the yields range from two to 11 bushels of seed per acre under irrigation.

"In the central and northern sections of the province considerable seed has been produced—probably 75 to 80 or 85 bushels. J. W. Biglands, of Lacombe, has a small acreage of this clover, and he is particularly pleased with it. The Cloverlea Seed and Stock Farm, of Edmonton, with manager's address, 8820-111th Street, Edmonton, reports over 60 bushels of this seed from about 18 acres. The yield was splendid considering the tremendous growth of plant. The past season was of such a character that a very heavy growth of fodder was obtained; and, as is usually the case with legumes, the production of seed was correspondingly reduced. I have seen the seed from this farm, and it is of unusual quality.

"I feel that the success of growers, under irrigation and under semi-humid conditions, in this province has demonstrated in a very pronounced way the great possibilities of using this clover in farm practice as a hay crop—and as well for the production of seed.

"Inasmuch as the experience of these growers confirms my experience with this clover here in this department, I am forced to believe that a new farm crop of great economic value has been added to our list of crops in this province; and the future success of this crop seems to depend, not so much on low temperatures as on drought—a factor which is, to a very great extent, within the control of the producer; and that when we learn how to grow this crop to the best advantage it will contribute to the wealth of this province in a very handsome way, as a source of fodder for livestock, but more particularly in the production of a very superior quality of red clover seed, grown under northern conditions, and, therefore, of much enhanced value, in comparison with clover as it is produced in more southern latitudes. It would seem conservative to state that the success of the Altaswede growers to date warrants the statement that the clover seed industry—in embryonic form—is already established in this province, and that the future will see an increasing production of this seed for export, taking the place of much of the export wheat that is transported at a relatively higher cost.

Likewise in Manitoba

"I might add that a number of your Manitoba farmers are growing this seed at the present time; and from one letter at least, that I have received from Manitoba, quite marked success has attended the efforts of one particular grower. I have not taken the trouble to examine into the success of this clover in that province. The letter received was unsolicited, but would seem to indicate that, especially in the northern sections of your province, this clover should succeed as well as under similar conditions in Alberta.

"I am going to enclose a few photographs taken this summer at Cloverlea Seed and Stock Farm, also a Bulletin on Altaswede. You will note from the photographs that the clover is being threshed with what appears to be the

common threshing machine. I might point out that this is a small Case machine with an inexpensive attachment. The threshing was carried out during the first ten days or two weeks of November, which afforded almost ideal conditions for the threshing of this clover. This machine gives perfect satisfaction in the threshing of this clover, and enables one to thresh almost as rapidly as in the threshing of oats without the huller attachment.

"It would seem that climatic conditions aid in every way the production of seed, inasmuch as pollination, seed formation, ripening, harvesting, curing, stacking and threshing is favored. The absence of insect pests and plant diseases is also a point of great importance. I might add that the climate this year, from the standpoint of plant growth, was a little too favorable in July for the best set of seed; but, under such conditions, the crop can be made

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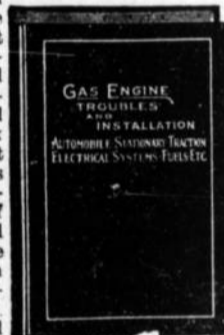
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into hay; and here again it has merits over alfalfa. Because of its late character it has the ability of continuing to grow without harm until well on into July, even to the 1st August, before being made into hay, thus escaping a rainy spell when haymaking is rendered difficult if not impossible; with alfalfa, however, one is forced to cut the crop to admit of the second growth."

From The Pas to Port Nelson

Continued from Page 8

naturally, drew our first attention. These consist of an artificial island built out in the river and a bridge connecting it with the mainland. The island is composed of a wall of crib-work, with gravel filling enclosing a space of about 300 feet by 3,000 feet. This space, to be filled in later, will be the site of the terminal equipment. This island runs up the river, and is parallel to the deep water channel with an intervening space of 300 feet. This space will be dredged out to 25 feet at low water allowing ships to come close up for loading and unloading. From the island down the river, in the direction of the open bay, the channel requires deepening for about seven miles to bring it to the minimum of 25 feet at low water. The island is connected to the mainland by seventeen steel spans, resting on crib-work piers, all of which are in excellent condition. The use of crib-work instead of concrete to meet ice conditions appears to be justified by the unseathed condition of the entire structure.

A Six-Million-Dollar Investment

On island and bridge six million dollars has been spent, and it will probably take an equal sum to complete it for operation. The amount already spent includes, of course, the vast outlay in construction works which are intact and ready for further use. The general impression derived from the harbor as a whole is not greatly different from that received from any harbor in northern latitudes. The bleakness and inhospitality of the place, as described by more pessimistic observers, is largely incident to the absence of the human factor. That the harbor is comparatively sheltered seems proved by the excellent condition of the unfinished portions of the island, and also the immunity of the boats and dredges tied up in exposed positions.

The next thing to attract our attention was the immense quantity of construction equipment covering a large area of the proposed townsite. Miles of narrow-gauge track threads the streets of this deserted town of bunkhouses, storehouses and engineering shops. These buildings are in good condition and contain stores and materials to the value of many thousands of dollars. In addition the river side is lined with tugs, lighters, barges, dredges and numerous other craft. Other costly equipment includes a dry dock, wireless station, hospital, office buildings, cottages, water system, telephone, etc. A good deal of repairing and renewing will undoubtedly be required, but the entire outfit gives the impression not of a thing derelict, but rather as a big concern shut down for the week-end.

As to the townsite, it appears to present no difficulty for the making of a commodious terminal and residential quarter. The surrounding country which rises gently to south and west is covered with shallow muskeg and stunted trees. It is intersected by numerous running streams, one of which crosses the townsite. We walked a mile or so south on the grade but saw little to attract attention except acres of ripe cranberries and numerous prairie chickens. The timber is scrubby and sparse, but this is probably due to the mossy soil as much as to climatic conditions. In ravines where trees come in contact with mineral soil they seem to grow normally, and one we measured not far up the river from Nelson was fully eighteen inches through. On the whole it was easy to imagine the place as the future home of a busy and prosperous population.

Our intention was to go as far as Churchill, but it was too late in the season for anything but a well-equipped

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T H I S I S A S T U D E B A K E R Y E A R

steamer, and nothing of the kind was available. A section of the public seem to hanker after this alternative site, and no doubt it has its good points. Its accessibility from the sea at all times and in all weathers is a telling feature, but it has obvious drawbacks, and these no doubt were taken into consideration when the final choice was made. Churchill, as well as Nelson, has immense engineering difficulties before it can be made of workable capacity. Moreover its situation is more remote and in a more inhospitable region. Probably nothing but actual experiment will reveal the merits or demerits of either place. It must be remembered, however, that six millions have been expended on Nelson, and that the railway to it is almost complete. The project as far as it has gone seems intrinsically feasible and commendable, and now that the dream of nearly half-a-

century is so near realization it would be a calamity to allow the creation of any pretext for its discontinuance.

Bees and How to Keep Them

Under the above title the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, has issued a bulletin by C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist. It comprises 60 pages, well illustrated on bee-keeping, containing advice to the beginner on how to get started and covering briefly the whole process of bee-keeping. The beginner is instructed on what to buy, how to locate his apiary, what breed of bees to secure, and how to handle them during the spring as well as the honey-gathering season. Valuable information is given on extracted honey, as well as the production of comb-honey together with a list of the principal honey plants. Swarming and the care of swarms as well as the approved

methods for controlling swarms are covered in the bulletin, and also the method of dividing colonies for increase, the production and care of wax, wintering bees both in the cellar and out of doors, uniting weak colonies, requeening, feeding during a short honey flow, how to control robbing, how to know and treat American foul brood and other diseases. There is also a list of the best books and journals on bee-keeping. Altogether it is a most valuable bulletin for bee-keepers, and may be had without charge by application to the Bee Division, Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

Brandon Fair Dates

The directors of the Brandon Summer Exhibition have announced that the fair will be held next year during the week beginning June 30, and will thus be the first on the Western Fair Circuit.

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Contagious Abortion

Minnesota Farmer Claims to Have Discovered a Sure Cure for the Disease Which is Responsible for Heaviest Economic Loss Among Cattle Raisers

THE Western Canada Livestock Union, at Victoria, B.C., last week listened, in the closing moments of its annual convention, to a remarkable story, the full significance of which can only be realized by those who are familiar with the annual losses sustained by stockmen through abortion disease among cattle and to a less extent other classes of domestic stock.

J. S. Matson, who owns a dairy herd at North Saanich, on Vancouver Island, told of his long fight with abortion and the manner of its successful conclusion. He has had in this herd during the last few years 126 head of stock. Abortion gained entrance and rapidly passed through the herd. He tried in succession every remedy that recommendation or rumor brought to his notice. Carbolic acid, long in vogue as a specific, he used almost to the limit of poisoning. One heifer he fed carbolic acid in three-ounce doses, altogether 21 ounces in seven days. But like all the other remedies, he felt that the results did not warrant confidence in it as a satisfactory agent in combatting the disease. Altogether he had 55 abortions in the herd, but made no positive headway. He was sick to death of experimenting, so he told the convention; the stock had no breeding value, and it seemed a shame to butcher milk cows of the class which he had collected. He was just about ready to quit.

Just at this time he picked up a farm paper describing the results from a treatment discovered by a Minnesota farmer named Bowman. The report of this journal spoke so highly of the results obtained by various breeders he sent for enough to treat 20 animals, without any more faith in the stuff than previous remedies he had tried.

The results were so completely satisfactory that he sent for enough to treat the remainder of his herd. That was in February, 1923. Since then he has never had a case of abortion. He made the further claim before this body of livestock breeders that not only were all his cows carrying their calves for the full time, but that they were all big, strong, lusty fellows.

Prince's Manager Speaks

W. L. Carlyle, the manager of the Prince of Wales' ranch, then told of his visit to Mr. Matson's dairy, verifying the statements as to the number and vigor of the young calves. Mr. Carlyle, who had just returned from the International at Chicago, stated that this remedy was one of the chief subjects of conversation at the big show. He had heard so much of its claims that he visited the farm of his son-in-law in Kentucky, in a neighborhood where he could make first-hand observation among herds where it had been tried. The results prompted him to introduce the inventor of the remedy to the W.C.L.S.U. convention at Victoria.

Erick Bowman, the discoverer of the remedy, then in a few words told his story. First discovered by accident in 1915, and subsequently tested under a variety of conditions, he patented it and put it on the market in 1921. Recognition was very slow at first because of opposition from the veterinary profession. Since that time he had treated 2,600 herds with practically 100 per cent. results. He had carried on one demonstration with 800 of the worst cases he could collect, so he stated. After the treatment not one animal aborted. In the second year two cows dropped their calves at eight months, but in the third year, without further treatment, all pregnancies were normal in length of time.

George Sangster, another well-known breeder, testified to using the remedy with perfect results. Mr. Matson, who opened the subject, was so enthusiastic about it that he offered personally to guarantee the results.

Much more commendation was added by other individuals who had either tried it themselves or had observed Mr. Matson's herd. Mr. Bowman stated that eight farm papers in the United States, including such influential livestock papers as the Breeders' Gazette and the Short-horn World, had commented favorably in their news or editorial columns on his remedy.

Wisconsin Editor Boosts

This is the way that the Bowman remedy is reported on by the editor of the

Wisconsin Farmer, who visited some herds which were under treatment:

"The first herd visited was one of pure-bred Herefords—a herd that is well known throughout the United States. In this herd thousands of dollars had been lost because of abortion in a period of several years, and in spite of the fact that the owner had employed several veterinarians in an effort to get it under control. At one time he secured the services of one of the best posted men on this disease from the University of Minnesota and kept him right on the farm for 18 months with instructions to rid the herd of the disease, regardless of cost.

"This man did his best. He tried every promising remedy known, disinfected every cow thoroughly after abortion, and took the very best care of all aborting cows in every respect. With all this work, conducted under the most sanitary conditions that can be maintained in a well-lighted modern barn, less than two-thirds of a calf crop was obtained from 85 cows and heifers. Quite a number of the cows—12 in all—had actually become sterile. They could not be gotten in calf in spite of the assistance of the best veterinary skill that could be hired.

"What happened next? Erick Bowman, the discoverer of the Bowman remedy for contagious abortion, came to see this man. Said he, 'I understand that you have abortion in your herd.' 'Well,' replied the breeder, 'I have had a little trouble,' was the characteristic reply, after the manner of all breeders who do not like to advertise abortion trouble. 'I have tried everything known to science,' he continued, 'to clean up my cattle, but seem to make no headway.'

"Thereupon Mr. Bowman began to tell of his abortion remedy and begged to be given a chance to clean up the herd, which he declared he could do in short order. While the breeder at first refused to listen to Bowman, he finally gave him a chance at the herd. Later on a high-grade herd of Holsteins, owned by this same breeder, was treated in the same manner and today both of these herds are free from abortion disease. Practically every cow in both herds has dropped a healthy calf, and many have calved a second time since the treatment was given.

"Most of the sterile cows have also calved, and those which have not yet calved are heavy in calf. Such is the record of the Bowman remedy in these two herds. This is not only what the breeder himself told us, but it has been corroborated by his herdsman and we saw a very large number of calves on the farms ranging from a few days to 14 months old. Not a single cow has aborted on these farms since the abortion remedy was given, and there are now 114 breeders in the Hereford herd and 77 breeders in the Holstein herd maintained on the farms of this owner.

Other Farms Visited

"But we didn't stop our investigations on this farm. We visited over 25 others. We can mention only a few, though the results were equally satisfactory wherever we made enquiry. The remedy, according to the men we saw, is at least 98 per cent. perfect. The farms visited are all in Minnesota, though the remedy has already been used in several other states.

"The next breeder we visited breeds pure-bred Guernseys. He had had abortion in his herd for three years and had five sterile cows. Before he used the treatment he had lost practically all his calves. Since the treatment all his cows, including those considered sterile, have either calved or are heavy in calf.

"Still another man treated 12 cows with Bowman remedy in February, 1921. He had raised only two calves the year before, or practically every one of his cows had aborted. Since the treatment was given his 12 cows have given birth to ten calves and the other two are heavy in calf. This farmer declared, 'Shortly after I fed the remedy to my cows they increased the milk flow about 20 per cent.' Several others told of a marked increase in milk production after treatment, the increase varying from 20 to 25 per cent. We saw a three-year-old heifer on this farm that had aborted a few days before the treatment. Her calf dropped after the treatment, and just a few days old when we visited the farm, looked unusually strong and vigorous."

The Wisconsin editor draws his story to a close because of lack of space. Every fresh investigation seemed to add testimony to one side only adding affirmative evidence.

Every stockman knows how abortion seems to run its course and then disappear. Luck might be a large element in the success of this remedy to date. But the question is of such vital importance that breeders and farmers will be interested in hearing of a remedy that even seems to be getting positive results.

Coat Color in Dairy Cattle

Writing in the Post-Standard, Syracuse, on the question of the adaptation of certain colors in animals to different climates, Professor Robert Wallace says he found, when in India in 1887, that the law that black men inhabit the tropics and white men the temperate climates was also universal in the animal kingdom.

Curiously enough, cattle in India have nearly all white hair in combination with their black skin, and for that reason the relation between color and climate has been previously overlooked by Europeans. The natives knew it, but not so the white men. While white skin cattle and white hair cattle may thrive under European conditions, it is quite certain that they will not do so to the fullest extent under the influence of the summer sun in the United States.

America, continues Professor Wallace, has departed from the true color of the Ayrshire breed, which is red or brown, with possible white spots here and there, and has bred for a white animal, which blisters in the sun and the hair stands on end and looks unseemly. No animal suffering from sun scald can possibly do its best in milk production, or even remain healthy. The talk about making the Holstein cow white seems to be following the same vicious course.

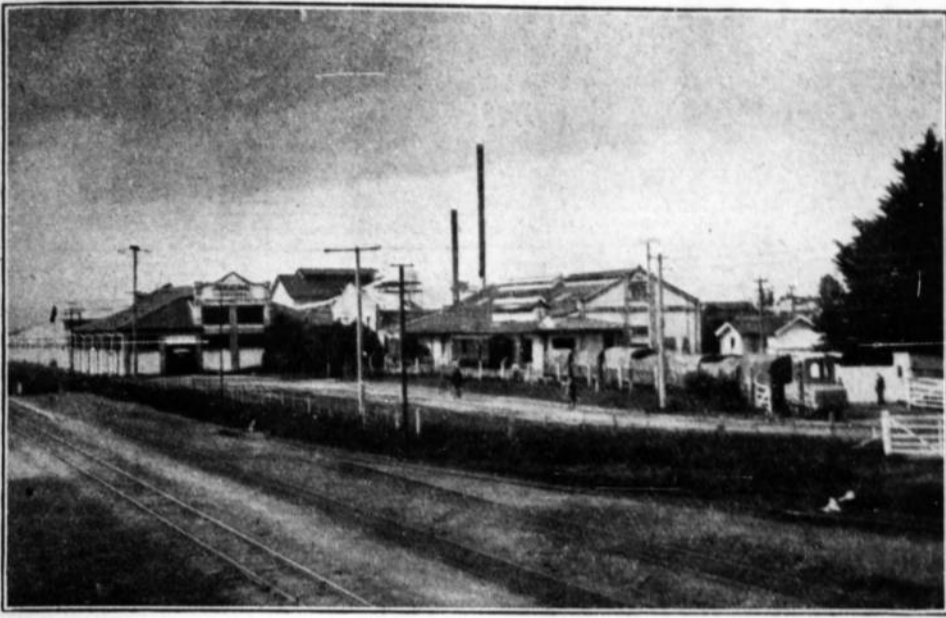
The same mistake has been made in Canada with the Ayrshire, and indications are that the Holstein is to follow the same misguided course. Judging from the parade of dairy cattle at Syracuse Show, Professor Wallace believes that the Jersey is all right, for the majority coloring in America is distinctly darker than that in the island, which is all in the right direction. The Jersey has gained in constitutional vigor and size since it came to this country. And it seems to have made up to some extent on the Guernsey. The Ayrshire also is a much bigger and finer cow in America than she is at home. It will be necessary in the case of the Ayrshire to introduce blood from the fountain head in Scotland to keep the real Ayrshire type.

Push Calves From Start

The Kansas experiment station has just published the reports of a trial which indicates that it is more profitable to feed calves well through their first winter and market when beef prices are high in the spring, than to carry them along on a maintenance ration, pasture them during the summer and market them at heavier weights the following fall when prices are lower. Their grain-fed calves marketed in June made a daily gain of 2.06 pounds, and the net profit was \$13.20 per steer. Another lot wintered cheaply on silage, alfalfa and a small amount of cottonseed cake, gained only 75 pounds each between December 1 and April 1. When sold in October they brought a loss of 74 cents per head. Experiments of this kind should be repeated often, for the very fact that the cheaply wintered steers gained so slowly is not quite in keeping with the results of most feeders' experiences. Another factor which should be taken into account also, is that to make the best gains with calves of this weight on heavy winter feeding, calls for the highest type of feeder's skill. Lack of buildings might definitely rule it out as a possibility for most farmers in Western Canada. But for all that, some of the biggest profits made by feeders bringing stock to the Winnipeg market, men like George Jones, of Kenton, Man., to mention only one of many, are the men that are making practical demonstrations of the principle illustrated by the Kansas experiment.

New Zealand's Dairy Industry

Continued from Page 9



The extensive buildings and plant of one of the larger New Zealand manufactures of dairy products

Zealand producers succinctly call, "The robber cow." Dairymen's associations will be assisted to procure good bulls and better grade stocks generally.

Milking Machines

The New Zealand dairyman is completely won to the use of the milking machine. No dairy farm of size is without one. Usually they are run by electricity, and where this is not available, by "gas." Milking machines in New Zealand have been developed to such a stage of perfection that farmers prefer them to hand-milking in every particular. Every dairy farm is required by the government dairy inspectors to have concrete floors in the milking sheds and a running-water system for the washing of dairy utensils.

The prices of farms vary from £14 to £100 per acre. The higher prices, however, generally include the cost of buildings and stock. Despite the de-

clination of some farmers that a farm at £100 an acre could not be made to pay, cases can be quoted where £120-an-acre farms have paid 12 per cent. without special stock, and with butter-fat selling at the everyday price of one shilling and eightpence per pound. Land like this carries one cow to the acre. What is contended, however, is that the cheaper lands can be developed to "cow to the acre" capacity at a much less total cost per acre than £100. It has been roundly declared, indeed, by a successful farmer, that there are thousands of acres lying idle in the Auckland that could be made to carry one cow to one and-a-half acres, at a cost of less than £10 per cow.

An interesting development arising from the use of electricity on farms is that it is not necessary to employ labor on any large scale. A man and his wife and son can operate a good-sized farm without any difficulty—it

is no longer necessary to have the traditional large family.

The New Zealander's Outlook

What of the future? Well, it is expected that the next step will be to have "robber cows"—uneconomical animals—branded, then it will no longer be possible to offer such a cow for sale for dairying purposes. Moreover, every cow then will have to be accompanied by its butter-fat ticket.

Today, the New Zealand farmers feel that no better butter can be produced under present conditions than the New Zealand product. They have spent every possible penny in bettering the product, now they mean to get their full share of the profits it realizes.

Instead of London taking all the New

Zealand butter, there will be distribution in the larger cities of Britain. Incidentally, it is instructive to note that New Zealand dairy suppliers now have a good market in Paris, and it is increasing steadily. Attention is being paid to the United States, for it is realized that the States is going further and further back from the position where she can supply her own population with dairy products, and it is felt that there is prospect of a good market opening to New Zealand products. So for all its proximity to the States, Canada had better watch New Zealand.

NOTE.—Since the above was written, the Dairy Control Bill has been approved by a large majority, and will come into force at some date still to be fixed.

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SECTION 3. Expenditures—For crops, livestock, farm machinery, equipment and repairs on same, permanent improvements and repairs on same, expenses for labor, miscellaneous expenses.

SECTION 4. Summaries—What others owe me, what I owe others, summary of the year's business, table for calculating net worth.

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Big Muskeg

Continued from Page 7

Chambers, the latter a constructional engineer who had once been employed by Joe Bostock, but had left him for the New Northern. He heard the yelping of dogs as they were unharnessed, and Bowyer's vociferous shouts for Molly at the door.

He wondered what Tom Bowyer's errand was. He suspected that, learning of their journey, Bowyer had come to spy out the progress of the Missatibi.

He was in no mood to welcome either him or Chambers. In spite of Bowyer's contemptuous tolerance of the Missatibi line, which affected none of his interests, the rivalry between the man and Joe was strong among the rival staffs. And Chambers was suspected of having betrayed a good many of the Missatibi's secrets to the New Northern.

He decided to stay where he was, unless Bowyer showed signs of remaining. But suddenly an exclamation of anger from Molly brought him sharply to his feet and into the store.

Bowyer had his arm round her, and was trying to draw her toward him. Chambers, at his side, a small man with a sharp, mink-like face, was sniggering at the scene. Wilton's advent was like a thunderclap to the pair.

In his flannel shirt and trousers, with his left arm slung to his neck, Wilton yet looked so menacing that Bowyer released Molly at once, and put himself into an instinctive attitude of self-defence.

He was a man of about five and forty, red-faced, with red, thinning hair, grey over the temples, and the bold, staring gaze that falsely passes for candour, which some rogues acquire in place of the furtiveness of weaker souls—such as Lee Chambers.

Bowyer stared, and suddenly he recognized his man.

"Why, it's Will Carruthers!" he exclaimed with an affectation of joviality. "How'd you hurt your arm, Will?"

Wilton hesitated. He hated a scene, and he realized that even an attempt to kiss Molly MacDonald against her will was hardly the occasion for a brawl, unless the girl asked for his protection.

Molly came quickly between the two men.

"You'll—you'll perhaps realize that this isn't Winnipeg!" stuttered Wilton inaptly enough. He was quicker with his fists than with his tongue.

"By George, it isn't!" cried Bowyer in cordial agreement. "I seem to have put my foot in it as usual. Your pardon, Miss Molly. That'll meet the bill, Will?" he continued, keeping up his pretence of jolliness.

Wilton gulped. Tom's eyes moved swiftly from his face to the girl's. Lee Chambers, an able second in troubles of this kind, but a very poor principal, kept up his snigger, effectively diverting a part of Wilton's anger toward him.

"We're just in to have a look around," continued Bowyer. "Not much construction being done this weather. I suppose you might think I've come to spy out the Missatibi land. Well, you'd be right if you did, Will. What's this story about coal deposits on your property? But perhaps that's what the lawyers call a leading question, eh?"

All the while that he joked he fixed

Wilton with his staring gaze. And Wilton found himself wondering how much Tom Bowyer knew. That question about coal deposits might just possibly be meant seriously; probably it was to cover a hint that Bowyer was on the track of a discovery. And, again, it might be a mere bluff, calculated to confuse by its suddenness.

The man was as sly as a fox, for all his effrontery, and that was his strength. He gave the impression of being one kind of rogue, whereas he was quite another, as many had discovered to their cost. There were few more resourceful and cold-blooded men, even in the Prairie City.

"I heard you and Joe had come up," continued Bowyer. "So I dropped in to have a chat with him, though it's taken me fifteen miles off my road. Planned to ask him to sell out his valuable holdings, maybe."

Molly, who was standing behind Bowyer, looked earnestly at Wilton. He dared not signal to her but he caught the answering message in her eyes, as if telepathically conveyed. "I won't tell him," she meant to say. Wilton's heart went out in intense gratitude. It would have been unbearable to have had to tell Bowyer that Joe was lying behind that thin partition of pine. It would have been blasphemy to have let Bowyer's gloating eyes fix themselves upon poor Joe's steel-stiff body.

Yet Wilton caught a furtive glance from Chambers, behind Bowyer, as if the engineer had read something of what Molly had conveyed to him.

"You've had a long drive for nothing, then," said Wilton curtly. "Mr. Bostock isn't here."

Bowyer smiled back, as if taking up a challenge. "I'll say good morning to the factor, anyway."

"No you won't," answered Wilton. "Mr. McDonald is too ill to be seen."

"What's that you say?" demanded Bowyer.

"My father has had a stroke," said Molly, taking Wilton's cue.

Bowyer stared at her, and, as she spoke, they heard the factor's voice above, raised in irritable enquiry.

"Mr. McDonald's mind is affected," said Wilton. "He cannot see you. I am sorry, Mr. Bowyer."

"Well, you certainly seem to be in possession here," sneered Bowyer, a little uncertainly, and looking as if he meditated forcing Wilton aside and advancing up the stairs. Unreasoning instinct told Wilton that at no price should Bowyer learn of Joe's death before Kitty did.

"I am speaking for Miss McDonald," Wilton retorted.

Bowyer grinned viciously. "Well, Lee, I guess we'd better have the dogs harnessed," he said.

Lee Chambers went out. Wilton wondered whether the two suspected Joe's presence in the building. A moment later Bowyer turned to him.

"You're next to Joe Bostock, Will," he said in his smooth voice. "So, as Joe isn't here, apparently, I'd like to have a word or two with you. You'll pass it on to him, eh?"

Without waiting for Wilton's reply, he walked toward his room at the back of the store.

"I want the Missatibi, Carruthers," he began entering, and turning around and facing Wilton. "I guess I made a mistake in letting that bill through the legislature. I'm looking ahead. Some day—not in our time, maybe, but some day—these branch lines will have a value. I always meant to have it."

"It hurts my reputation, to have this dinky concern of Joe's hanging on to mine. But I guessed Joe couldn't raise the money, and that I'd get it cheap some day."

"Well, I was right. You can't cross Big Muskeg, and you haven't the money to loop it. Tell Joe I'm open to terms. And say I'm going to have them. Tell him he won't live for ever—heaps of men forget that—and ask him who in thunder will go ahead on the Missatibi when Joe Bostock's gone!"

He could not have flicked Wilton on the raw more surely if he had known Joe was dead. The reference was like a new stab in his wound. And Wilton had the momentary impression that



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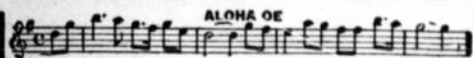
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Bowyer did know of Joe's death, and was playing with him.

"You be damned!" he shouted, unleashing his suppressed anger. "That's my message to you, and that's Joe Bostock's. You'll never get your fingers in the Missatibi. No! That's all—just that—no!"

An ugly sneer flitted across Bowyer's face. Although it was too subtle a thought to have occurred to Wilton, a shrewder man might have guessed that Bowyer had himself been under considerable tension that afternoon. And Bowyer's temper was his single weakness.

He could have controlled this side of his nature, but he had cultivated it. As railroad contractor, as politician, he had found a reputation for rage useful. Men had quailed before Bowyer in anger. The habit had become his master.

"Seems to me you're speaking for a good many people today, Carruthers!" he shouted angrily, shaking his fist in Wilton's face. "First it was for Miss McDonald, and now it's for Joe Bostock. Though, maybe, you have got the right to speak for both of them, judging from appearances." And he added a foul insult, half viciously, half jocosely.

He got no further, for Wilton's right fist shot out and landed fairly on Bowyer's mouth. Wilton put all the strength he could muster into the blow. Tom Bowyer, taken by surprise, stumbled and fell. For a moment he sat upon the floor, looking up at Wilton in stupefaction. Then he leaped to his feet and ran at him, his fists whirling. But before he could strike him Molly came running in, followed by Lee Chambers. She sprang between them.

"You coward!" she cried. "Are you going to strike Mr. Carruthers in that condition? You coward, Tom Bowyer!"

"He struck me," yelled Bowyer in fury. "He's the coward, not I. Wait till he gets well! Just wait! I'll fix you, Carruthers!"

He glared about him in an evil rage, and then, without a word, pushed past Molly and strode from the store, with Chambers at his heels. A few minutes later the sleigh was whirling back along the southward road toward Cold Junction, the nearest point of the New Northern.

(To be continued next week).

Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to H. Higginbotham, secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Substantial Increases

Spring Valley S.G.G.A. has increased its membership by two over last year, while it is 50 per cent. higher than in 1921. Belvoir local has also an increase of 50 per cent. over 1922, and practically 100 per cent. over the previous year, while Valynn local shows an increase of 160 per cent. over last year. Each of these locals has earned the "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Redford local, at Wilkie, has increased its membership over last year by three. While still considerably below 1921, however, Redford is on the up-grade, and is therefore entitled to the same hearty commendation.

Tako is within one of last year's membership, and a little extra effort will put the local "over the top." We are watching for this effort, and hope to be able to congratulate the secretary on a substantial advance by the close of the year.

Another local which has increased its numbers is Maryfield, which has raised its membership list from 30 to 33, or 9 per cent., for which congratulations are due, while the Tate local secretary, H. K. Misenheimer, is hoping to be on the advance list for 1924. He is a live wire, and will do it if it is to be done.

Notes

The members of the Silver Stream G.G.A. believe they have a grievance in being compelled to pay a license fee for their beef ring, and also having their beef subject to inspection. They contend that, as their beef ring is not run for profit, and as they supply their own members only, they should not be subject to a license fee. They have, therefore, passed the following resolution dealing with the matter, viz.: "That the Silver Stream G.G. Association strongly protest against an act passed recently by order-in-council, province of Saskatchewan, in regard to the inspection of meat offered for sale by the farmers, also that of charging a license fee of \$2.00 to operate a beef ring."

The following resolution was passed by the Shawland local at a recent meeting: "Resolved that the system of grading Canadian wheat in future be on the plan of milling value (gluten percentage)."

Waniska and Membership Fees

The following resolution dealing with the question of increased membership fees has been adopted by the Waniska local, of Roan Mine, Sask., with a view to its being brought before the annual convention for consideration, viz.:

"Whereas, there seems to be a movement on foot in some quarters to raise the membership fee of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to two dollars, and,

"Whereas, we believe the Central office is in need of more money, but do not approve of that method of raising it, as it will make it harder to get new members and cause some of the old ones to drop out, and,

"Whereas, some farmers are better able to pay ten dollars than others are to pay two;

"Therefore be it resolved, that instead of raising the membership fees to two dollars, each local be asked to contribute whatever amount it feels able to give, the money to be raised by subscription, or by giving an entertainment, or whatever way the local sees fit, and to be used as if it had been secured as membership fees."

To Investigate Conditions

There is no doubt that the present situation of agriculture in the West would bear a thorough sifting, to find out what exactly is the matter, and how it can be remedied. This question was under consideration at the last meeting of the executive of the S.G.G.A., and the

following resolution was adopted, viz.:

"Resolved that the association representatives to the Canadian Council of Agriculture meeting, re-introduce the question of the advisability of holding a meeting of representatives of the three western provincial governments and the farmers' organizations at an early date."

This resolution was taken up at the last meeting of the council, and, in view of the fact that it was a matter which concerned only the western provinces, it was decided that it would be left to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' executive to take the matter up with the associations of Manitoba and Alberta.

The main idea behind the resolution is that some good might result from having a meeting of representatives of the three provincial governments, together with representatives of the three provincial associations, for the purpose of discussing the agricultural situation in the West, and agreeing on some policy that would give promise of relieving the present situation.

Mr. McPhail is at present in communication with Manitoba and Alberta farmers' officials with a view to bringing about a meeting for the purpose stated.

Alberta

Annual Convention, January 15-18

The official call to the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, which will be held in the G.W.V.A. Memorial Hall, Edmonton, January 15 to 18, inclusive, has been issued to all local secretaries. The U.F.W.A. convention will be held at the same time and in the same building.

Attention is called to the necessity of obtaining from the railway ticket offices standard certificates, when purchasing tickets, in order to secure the reduced convention rates for the return journey. Single tickets should be purchased, and, when the standard certificates have been validated, return tickets can be secured for one-half the regular fare. Visitors as well as delegates can secure this reduced rate.

The pool rate has been estimated at \$13, according to the constitutional amendment in regard to pool rates made by the last annual convention. At the time of registration it will be necessary for those whose fare is less than the estimated pool rate (\$13), to pay the difference into the pool. After the correct pool rate has been determined, a refund of the difference in the two rates will be returned to those delegates that have paid into the pool. Adjustment will be made, also, with those whose fare is more than the pool rate.

"Our association is governed by the annual convention," continues the official call "if there are not sufficient funds in the treasury to cover your delegates' expenses, arrangements should be made to raise money by means of an entertainment, or in some way of which the members approve."

"If your local desires to send a strong representation to the convention there is only a short time left to collect and send in dues for 1923. There is much to do between now and the convention for every officer and member of every local. The success of the convention depends upon the interest and enthusiasm displayed by our locals. Let every local do its best to have a full representation."

Macleod Convention

S. Lunn, Pincher Creek, and W. H. Shields, M.L.A., Macleod, were elected president and vice-president, respectively, of the Macleod U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, at its annual convention in Macleod, on December 12.

H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., gave an address dealing principally with the work of the wheat pool. He made the prediction that the one cent a bushel fund would be large enough to pay all the expenses, and that the far-

mers would receive more for their wheat than they would have without the pool. Mrs. Sears, president of the U.F.W.A., Hon. George Hoadley, and G. G. Coote, M.P. for Macleod constituency, were also present and spoke to the delegates during the convention.

Endorsation of the arrangements made for the season's business by the wheat pool management was expressed by resolution, and the convention passed votes of confidence in the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. presidents, in Premier Greenfield and his government, "regardless

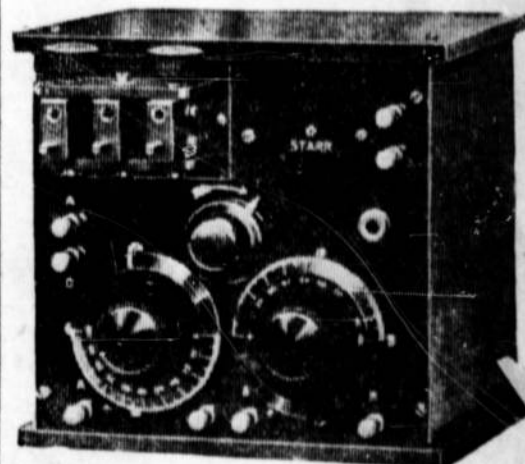


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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

of the criticisms of the press," and in G. G. Coote, M.P. Appreciation of the work of W. Frantzen, retiring president, was also expressed.

The Alberta government was urged, by a further resolution, to make more extensive use of The U.F.A. as a medium to place before the people information regarding both the past and the present affairs of the province. Other resolutions advocated the re-opening at the next session of parliament of the enquiry into the banking and credit system; a change in the constitution so that membership fees will cover one year from date of payment, instead of the calendar year; the devising, by the Central board, of a plan to standardize the wages of farm laborers; the drafting, by the constituency board, of a resolution dealing with the Medical Association; and the reform of the Senate. It was decided also to recommend holding the constituency convention in the summer.

Serviceberry D.A. Plans Drive

The recent convention of the Serviceberry U.F.A. District Association, held in Rosebud, accepted the application of Strathmore local for affiliation.

A resolution was carried after considerable discussion, urging Premier Greenfield, "in view of the campaign of misrepresentation now being waged by the opposition press," to make fuller use of The U.F.A. for the purpose of keeping in closer touch with the membership of the organization. Another resolution suggested the raising of a fund to secure the services of Aaron Sapiro in connection with a wheat pool membership campaign.

Plans were made for a thorough and immediate membership campaign in all the territory covered by the district association.

East and West Calgary Convention

An address by Premier Greenfield was an important feature of the annual conventions of the East and West

Calgary U.F.A. Constituency Associations, held jointly in Calgary on November 30. The premier reviewed at length the position of the province when the U.F.A. government took office, and the action which they had taken, expressing the opinion that no government of the province had been called upon to administer the affairs of the people at a more difficult time. For the first time in the history of the province the expenditure in all departments had been kept well within the estimates, and for all departments there had been a reduction of \$712,210. At the conclusion of Mr. Greenfield's address a vote of confidence in the government was unanimously adopted by standing vote.

Election of officers resulted as follows: East Calgary—president, S. J. Ewing; vice-president, L. McKinnon; directors, W. J. Moran, Huxley; H. W. Gothard, Ardenode; G. S. McLeod, Carseland; Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield. West Calgary—President, C. H. MacFarquhar; vice-president, Mrs. D. M. Riddle; directors, C. H. Vogel, Didsbury; Thomas Pole, Beddington; J. W. Simmons, Carstairs; Alex. Moore, M.L.A., Cochrane; Rex Wood, Carstairs.

Resolutions carried asked for a continuance of the parliamentary enquiry into banking and finance, with a view to eliminating any danger of depositors losing their money; for an amendment to the Mineral Rights Tax Act, excluding from the operation thereof all individual owners of both surface and mineral rights who are using the land solely for agricultural or grazing purposes; for a constitutional amendment making members' fees cover one year from date of payment; that the federal members of parliament use their influence towards restriction of the use of oleomargarine; and that a widow should not be required to pay any inheritance tax on an estate bequeathed to her by her deceased husband, unless such estate exceeds \$30,000 in value.

Continued on Page 23

THE SKATING PARTY

Every year Doc Sawbones does it. To the south of the village, the Doo river bends and flows through the big meadow. On the bank where the river turns, Doc Sawbones has a cottage. As soon as the river is covered with ice, Doc Sawbones has a skating party and invites all of the little Doo Dads. After the skating, they are feasted in Doc Sawbones' cottage. Even now Doc Sawbones is inside giving instructions to his cook; the big turkey has just been taken from the oven and the savory odors are floating out of the open door to whet the appetites of the little Doo Dads. In the meantime, the skaters are having fine fun. Before the skating began, Flannelfeet tested the ice and planted the danger signs where the ice was thin. Two little Doo Dads stood with a long rope to keep the skaters from getting into the danger zone. Old Man Grouch came gliding past and would not heed the warning. He has had his feet pulled from under him and he will be very fortunate indeed if he escapes without a ducking. Another little Doo Dad did not see the rope and has a fall for his lack of discretion, while one of the little rope holders is getting very near the hole in the ice. My! what an expert skater Mr. Nutt seems to be! As plain as anything he has written his name on the ice. It would be too bad if that little rascal with the cane succeeded in causing him to take a tumble. From the very first, Flannelfeet, the Cop, had his eye on crusty Old Man Grouch. Now Flannelfeet is laughing until his sides shake over Mr. Grouch's funny position. Of course, Flannelfeet knew nothing of the giant snowball Roly and Poly had made and started on its way down the steep bank of the river. When he was a boy, the little Scotch Doo Dad was a famous skater. Today he was pushing the fat little Mother Doo Dad when the puppy decided he would cross to the other side. Surely there will be a spill.



The Countrywoman

Keeping Ourselves Informed

"I FIND it so difficult to keep myself informed on the important events of the day," remarked a farm woman to us in conversation recently. We knew her to be a very busy person indeed, for she does all her own housework for a family of five, one member of which is a semi-invalid and requires quite a considerable amount of extra attention, and besides this she is an active leader in a women's organization, which makes heavy demands on her time and thought.

"It is all very well to talk about reading newspapers and magazines, but I am so physically tired when evening time comes that I often fall asleep over a serious article that demands any considerable concentration of thought. We take a daily newspaper and some of the leading magazines, but my difficulty is to get the time to read them. There are so many important things happening these days and so many important things being said by leading men in the political and financial world that one must do a tremendous amount of reading to keep up with the trend of public opinion and to take an intelligent part when it comes to settling the various questions by the use of the ballot. I find it hard to settle down to study the evidence given before the Board of Railway Commissioners on the proposed increases in freight and express rates, or an article on Canadian banking, or on laws governing welfare institutions, when a pile of socks waiting to be darned lie staring me in the face, or last week's mending prods my conscience to guilty remembrance.

"The task of keeping up with my housework, looking after my family, seeing that they get enough to eat and are properly clothed, taking part in the social life of the community in which I live and doing a little public work, keeps me so busy that I sometimes get very discouraged in trying to keep myself intelligently informed on the important events of the day and of the public business of the province and the nation in which we live."

This feeling is not uncommon to a great many women who are anxious to be well informed, but who find that their regular work in the home makes heavy inroads on their time and strength. And in such moments of discouragement there is a tendency to "leave such things to other people who have the time for them," forgetting that outside interests will go a long distance towards making for contentment in the home and for bettering conditions that vitally affect the welfare of the home and children.

In one of the western cities of Canada, a woman who understood the natural desire of other women to have an intelligent understanding of the important happenings of the day formed what she called a "Current Events Class" for women. Her family and home-ties were possibly lighter than those of the average woman, and she made good use of every available moment to carefully peruse daily newspapers and leading magazines. The class was held once in two weeks, and she gave a short talk on the most important happenings of the two weeks intervening the classes. After her talk was over there was time for questions and discussion. In this way the women attending, who in the main were busy home and office women, got a grasp of public questions and events.

There is a kernel of an idea in those classes which may be well worth planting in country communities. It may not always be possible to get one woman who can afford the time to get the material for such classes, but what might easily prove to be a better idea would be to divide the work among a number of individuals. Let Mrs. Brown, for instance, study the main questions coming before the electors in the next provincial or federal election, let Mrs. Jones explain the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to establish a co-operative system of marketing poultry, and Mrs. Smith explain the results of the British elections. The classes could be held once in two

weeks, or oftener if wished, or might be held as part of the program of a regular club meeting. It can be decided in advance what subject will be dealt with and who will take it.

By working in this way together women will find that they will be able to get information that will make their reading of newspapers more of a pleasure and less of a duty, which, consequently, makes it much easier, and enables it to make a more lasting impression on their minds. They will get more information in an hour's discussion than they will by many hours of reading, provided the leader has taken some time to prepare her subject. There is always inspiration in numbers working at the same subject, and they will just naturally be carried on in their study to many interesting and instructive discussions. They will go back to their homes with many new thoughts to turn over in their minds while they are engaged in the regular routine of household tasks. Why can we not have Current Events Classes in every little country community?

About Lye and Other Poisons

In most farm homes there is a number of poisonous powders and liquids which constitute a real danger if they are carelessly handled. The farmer must be his own "vet." in many districts, and wisely fortifies himself with drugs suitable for treating stock. His wife also keeps on hand some disinfectants and medicines for the family as well as materials for laundry work. Needless to say, the use of these supplies demands knowledge and intelligence, but of equal importance is the care of dangerous substances. Leaving a bottle of poison on the table for a minute may mean death or untold suffering, or both for children are so quick that they can swallow it in a flash.

Every possible precaution should be taken to avoid such a disaster, for with care there is no need for accidents. All remedies for stock should be kept in a cupboard either in the house or in the barn. In another situation entirely separate, should be stored the medicines and drugs for the family. Lye, washing powders and chemicals necessary for removing stains should be stored so that there is no chance of mixing them up with medicines. All such cupboards should be placed sufficiently high so that children cannot possibly reach them. A lock and key is necessary for each. None of these drugs or chemicals should ever be measured with spoons or cups that are used for household purposes. Poisons should be kept in special bottles that, when grasped, tell a person the contents are dangerous. No one should ever administer a dose in the dark because the results may be fatal. In every home a list of poisons and their antidotes should be framed and posted in a conspicuous place so that it will be ready at a moment's notice.

Every year we read of tragic accidents with lye, so commonly used for softening water and making soap. Open cans left on the edge of a table for a minute, or while answering the telephone are often upset by small children who love "to put everything into their mouths." When once this powerful chemical comes into contact with the moist surface of throat and mouth its destructive action begins. Then comes intense agony and the possibility of death. Often it would be better for the patient if he did die, because a survivor is usually crippled for life. Lye causes the contraction of the gullet or connecting tube between mouth and stomach, so that some patients cannot even swallow water. People who have ever seen sufferers of this kind cannot fail to be impressed with the human wreckage that lye leaves in its train.

From the exterior a can of lye looks as harmless as a tin of condensed milk, while its contents have power to burn with diabolical fierceness. This is a matter for women's clubs to consider for it affects every home so vitally. After discussion, recommendations should be made to the government con-

cerning the adequate labelling of such dangerous materials.

New Year Resolutions

It was New Year's Eve, the clock ticked lonesomely, the wind cried unmercifully of colder and stormier days yet to come. Shivering, I pulled an extra wrap around my shoulders and stared into space.

My 1922 diary lay open in my lap, the last entry being as follows: "Waiting for the New Year. Thus endeth the old year in the same old way. It has brought the same hardships, the same old work, the same lack of pleasure, and the same solitude. The New Year will only bring the same old round of irksome duties. Is it really worth the while?"

Anyhow, I thought to myself, you don't catch me making any good resolutions. There simply is not any use at all that I can see, and I settled down to enjoy my fit of homesickness and blues, for New Year's Eve in the old home was one of our gala times, while New Year's day itself with its round of receptions, where every one held open house until all hours of the night, was one of much pleasure and enjoyment.

Nothing different can happen anyhow; we will just wash, iron, bake, scrub, churn and mend until we are too old to enjoy life. We farmers' wives do not get much out of life it seems, for there is always a crop failure and a lack of funds that keep us from doing the things we would most like to do.

What was that sound from above stairs? A gasping, choking, terrible cry that brings terror to a mother's heart. "Stir up the fire quickly," I called to my husband, "one of the boys has croup," and up the stairs I dashed and lifted the choking child, blankets and all, and carried him down by the fire and began my work.

Hardly had the first paroxysm passed and the child, lying limp and pale, when another cry and strangling cough called me upstairs again. The second boy was carried down and put beside the first on the couch. Then began our all-night vigil.

When the clock struck twelve, my husband looked at me and said, "I'd say Happy New Year if I thought it would be of any use, but I can see how things are with you. You women folks seem to miss companionship more than the men, and I guess I was foolish to bring you out here on the farm where the work is hard and the neighbors so far apart." But there wasn't time to think of that as both boys were choking once more and it was necessary to work fast. When the little ones were fitfully sleeping again I had opportunity to say, "An hour ago I was feeling pretty blue to think of all that I was missing. This is truly the oddest Watch Party I have ever attended. I was so blue that I forgot the blessings I had. It seems to me that the only thing really worth while right now is to have the boys well. We are so far from a doctor that anything might happen before help could come." We watched all night trying every remedy we knew, and morning came at last with both children resting easily.

With heavy eyes, but a mighty light heart, I retrieved my red leather book from under the kitchen stove where it had fallen when I jumped up, and wrote 1923 in big numerals at the top of a fresh page. Under this I wrote "My New Year Resolutions."

1. Resolved, to make the coming year one of the best I have ever spent on the farm, for I find that after all my blessings outnumber my burdens.

2. I hereby resolve to make a thorough study of the present farm situation, and by planning and working try by co-operation to solve the problem which is troubling the prairie farmer at this time, for the women can help to a great extent.

3. I resolve to make the most of what I have to do with to try and be content, knowing that this is the finest place on earth to raise a family of boys to be good citizens.

4. Resolved also to look at the splendid future ahead of us here in the

Mother!

Baby's Best Laxative is
"California Fig Syrup"



When baby is constipated, has wind-colic, feverish breath, coated-tongue, or diarrhoea, a half-teaspoonful of genuine "California Fig Syrup" promptly moves the poisons, gases, bile, souring food and waste right out. Never cramps or overacts. Babies love its delicious taste.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has full directions for infants in arms, and children of all ages, plainly printed on bottle. Mother! you must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

Prevents
infection



Use for cuts, burns,
sores and wounds.
Prevents infection.
Cleanses and heals.

Vaseline
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
CARBOLATED
PETROLEUM JELLY

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
(Consolidated)
1880 Chabot Ave. Montreal

Gentlemen!

—it removes dandruff
also grows hair and keeps
it in place.

7 Sutherland
Sisters
HAIR GROWER

Ladies!

—it grows hair and
imparts lustre.

At Your Druggist

West, and to endeavor to make good in spite of adversities.

Glancing up, I caught my husband looking over my shoulder, for my little book had always aroused his curiosity, although men are not supposed to be curious at all. "You are taking on quite a lot for yourself, old girl," he said, smiling at me, "but your idea is all right and I believe it is time to say 'Happy New Year,' and then to go to work and make it come true."—Marilla R. Whitmore.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

YOUR AD., WHEN PLACED HERE, GOES TO MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

POLED HEREFORD BULL: AYRSHIRES, four bulls ten months; Percherons, stallion, mares, colts; Rhelandia, stallions, mares, geldings. John Teece, Athereth, Sask. 49-5

FOR SALE—1918 DODGE TOURING, \$450 cash, or trade for good milk cows and brood sows. M. Wittrock, Hodgeville, Sask.

HORSES AND PONTES

\$250 BUYS BIG BLACK REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, three-year-old, sound and right; should mature to a ton. A snap for somebody. Broken to work. Prairie Stock Farm, Battleford, Sask.

CATTLE—Various

USE PENN COAL. BEST QUALITY. NORTH West Coal Co., Edmonton 49-13

Red Polls

RED POLLED CATTLE, THE FARMER'S COW If interested in this strictly DUAL-PURPOSE breed, write for a copy of the second edition of "FACTS AND FIGURES," to P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS, Emil Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-15

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING, CHEAP—REGISTERED ANGUS bull, five years. E. L. Kelly, Broderick, Sask. 50-3

Shorthorns

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, ideal for beef and milk. Young stock shipped by express. Prices low. Testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 50-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS, E. Knudsen, Donald, Alta. 52-2

Holsteins

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULLS, month old, \$30. Charles Allen, Simpson, Sask. 50-3

Herefords

WILL SELL MY IMPORTED POLED HEREFORD herd bull or trade for registered Hereford females, prefer poled. Gust. Wollmer, Tompkins, Sask. 51-3

SELLING—POLLED HEREFORD BULL, FIVE years. A. J. MacKay, Ninga, Man.

Ayrshires

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED Ayrshire bull, rising six years; one bull, nine months. C. Sonstelle, Duval, Sask. 51-3

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL CALF, 12 months old. Howard, Anerold, Sask. 52-2

SWINE

Hampshires

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE—APRIL PIGS, boars, \$25 each, papers free. R. T. Elliott, Winton, Sask. 50-3

HAMPSHIRE—PURE-BRED SPRING SOWS, \$20. H. A. Taylor, Imperial, Sask. 51-2

Tamworths

TAMWORTH BOARS, BY COLLEGE FRESH- man, out of College Princess, university stock, \$30 and \$40, with papers. W. H. Hamersley, Gramere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 51-4

SELLING—TAMWORTH SOWS, MARCH litter, bred to farrow April, prize winners, \$40-\$45, papers included. R. S. Foster, 907 C. North, Saskatoon. 51-4

SELLING—TAMWORTH, JUNE BOARS, \$20, weight about 150 pounds. W. Longman, Deloraine, Man. 51-2

SELLING—TEN REGISTERED TAMWORTH boars, \$25 to \$35. George Bros., Sunnyvale Farm, Bon Accord, Alta. 49-4

REGISTERED TAMWORTH SWINE—JAS. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alta. 49-4

Berkshires

PROLIFIC BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES At the 1923 Summer Exhibitions we won more first prizes and more prize money than all the other Berkshire herds together. Write for booklet and information on the Champion Herd of Western Canada—Vauxhall Stock Farms, Limited, Box 677, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, good, lengthy boars, April farrowed, \$30; May, \$25; July, \$15; August, \$12; three herd boars, \$30. My boars topped the Saskatoon Winter sales the last two seasons. Write your wants in gilts, bred or open. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 50-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE BACON type boars, April and May farrowing, 175 to 200 pounds. Price \$25 and \$30, f.o.b. Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 48-5

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, bacon type boars and sows, April, May and October litters. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 49-5

SELECT BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE BOARS, ready for service, good ones. To clear at \$25 each. Leslie Marr, Millet, Alta. 52-2

Chester Whites

REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITES, 130 pounds, \$15; bred gilts, \$22. Ferris Bros., Sperling, Man. 52-3

REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITE BOAR, 19 month, good breeder, \$20. Paul Berndt, Midale, Sask. 47-4

Yorkshires

SELLING—CHOICE BACON TYPE YORK- shire sows, April and May litter, \$25, or bred to recently imported boar of select bacon type, \$30. Papers included. Also pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. Robert Stevenson, Yorkton, Sask. 49-4

PROLIFIC YORKSHIRES—FROM LITTERS of 13 and 14 pigs. Sire, Norton Bob, \$7672. April farrow \$30, including pedigree. Booking orders, January delivery, gilts and sows, pure-bred or high-grade. Wolf Macoun, Sask. 49-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—WHAT THE market demands. April service boars, \$22 and \$25; bred April gilts, choice, \$32; few extra choice, \$35; papers included. Fred Wiley, Box 103, Heward, Sask. 52-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEX, ready for breeding, also bred sows, from bacon type sires and prolific dams, from \$25 to \$35. Rothwell Farms, Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, strictly high-class bacon type stock. Spring boars, \$30; bred sows, \$35. E. E. Baynton, Maple Creek, Sask. 49-5

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, APRIL FARROW, Manitoba Agricultural College breeding, \$22 to \$25, papers included. Jas. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 48-5

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES OF QUALITY—Large, choice sows, seven months; to clear \$25, papers furnished. W. L. Smith, Indian Head, Sask. 50-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS—GRAND champion stuff, prize winners. L. B. McDonald, Patricia, Alta. 52-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SERVICE boars, bred gilts; top stuff. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 52-6

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS, JUNE FAR- row, \$20 each, papers, registered. R. L. Lovatt, Bladworth, Sask. 51-2

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER SEX, feed easy, money makers, \$25, papers included. Syd. Slack, Carstairs, Alta. 51-4

SELLING—SELECT YORKSHIRE BROOD, sows and boars, breeding age. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 51-5

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGISTERED 2074, direct descendant of Clinker, champion collie dog of the world, sold for \$12,500. Parents are good heelers. Males, \$10; females, \$5.00; registered, \$13 and \$11. Write me for genuine Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, staghounds, foxhounds, fox terriers, catchers and killers. Numerous unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 50-3

ONE GREY AND ONE STAG HOUND, EXTRA good in bush, very fast on track, \$25 each. Two pair half-grown hound pups, \$25 pair. One pure-bred collie, ten months, untrained, well marked. Charlie Adamson, Theodore, Sask. 52-2

PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD FISH, DOGS, Guinea pigs, rabbits supplies. Puppies wanted. Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. 49-5

TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD-FISH, Persian kittens, dogs, supplies. We buy puppies. Miller's Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 42tf

SELLING—WOLFHOUSES, GREY AND STAG cross, guaranteed catchers and killers—pure-bred collies, guaranteed heelers, beauties. Ralph Northrop, Glenavon, Sask. 49-5

PEDIGREED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES—That noble breed now so nearly extinct. We have some very fine ones. Robert Gillespie, Abbotsford, Quebec. 50-5

SELLING—REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLF- hound puppies; also some matured Russians, fast and good workers. Wm. Langman, Penzance, Sask. 52-2

FOR SALE—FIVE-MONTH OLD HOUNDS, quarter grey, three-quarters stag, real snappy, parents fast, savage killers, \$15 each, \$25 a pair. L. A. Johnson, Mozart, Sask. 52-2

FOR SALE—TWO RELIABLE WOLFHOUSES, males, three years old. James McCunn, Tuganoke, Sask. 52-2

SELLING—FIVE GUARANTEED COYOTE hounds, stag and greyhound cross. E. W. Houghton, Raven, Alta. 52-2

SELLING—STAGHOUNDS, SEVEN MONTHS, bred from real catchers and killers. Prices and particulars, Henry Dawson, Whitewood, Sask. 52-3

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, SABLE and white, males, \$10. W. Hammer, Govan, Sask. 52-3

LOVELY REGISTERED SABLE AND WHITE collie pups, \$10 each. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treestbank, Man.

The First Ad. Did The Trick



A little 20-word ad, run once in The Farmers' Market Place sold \$120 worth of Sweet Clover for W. W. Vandusen, Medora, Man.

Here's the ad. of Dec. 5, 1923:

SELLING 2,000 LBS. SWEET CLOVER SEED, six cents per lb., f.o.b. Medora. Bags extra. W. W. Vandusen, Medora, Man.

Here's what he wrote Dec. 8, 1923:

"Please discontinue my ad. for Sweet Clover Seed as I have sold all I have. The first issue of The Guide did the trick."

We did it for him—we'll do it for you

Early in the new year is a good time to list for sale any of the following:

Pure-bred Horses
Work Horses
Shetland Ponies
Friesian Cows
Hatching Eggs
Guinea Fowl
Cockerels
Turkeys

Ducks
Geese
Wheat
Oats
Barley
Flax
Spring Rye

Collie Dogs
Wolfhounds
Gas Engines
Stubble Plows
Grain Seeders
Grain Picklers
Tractors
Farm Lamps

The Guide goes into over 75,000 of the best farm homes every week. They all have needs that must be filled. Try out this service—the cost is small—results are large.

SEE THE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

P.S.—Poultry authorities recommend buying breeding stock early to get best results.

EIGHT YORKSHIRE SOWS AND ONE BOAR, March farrow, \$30. C. W. Wedow, Woodnorth, Man. 50-3

CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOARS—APRIL FAR- row, papers furnished, \$30 each. J. N. Morris, Nokomis, Sask. 50-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, APRIL farrow, \$25 each. Can arrange to have them bred. Geo. Bellig, Venn, Sask. 48-4

CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, from select mature parents. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Man. 48-5

YORKSHIRE BOARS, FIT FOR SERVICE, \$25. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 48-5

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 47-6

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—FIVE PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY boars, May farrow, \$20, registered. C. H. Johns, Margo, Sask. 51-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEYS, both sex, from \$10 to \$50. James W. Nickason, Winton, Sask. 51-5

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, SEVEN months, registered. A. Evenden, Estevan, Sask. 52-3

Poland-Chinas

SELLING—POLAND-CHINA BOAR, BIG BOB strain, \$30. Papers free. A. G. MacFarlane, Nokomis, Sask. 51-2

SHEEP

SELLING—REGISTERED SUFFOLK-DOWNS, ten bred ewes, \$25 each; 12 ewe lambs, from imported ram, \$15 each. Special price on the lot. Forest Home Farm, Berton, Man. 52-3

SELLING—II REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN rams; papers furnished. B. Govaerts, Sullivan Lake, Alta. 47-4

Poultry Supplies

USE PENN COAL. BEST QUALITY. NORTH West Coal Co., Edmonton. 49-13

POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.50; GANDERS, \$5.00; Pekin ducks, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Indian Runners, \$1.50; trios, \$5.00; Bronze Turkeys, \$3.00; toms, \$5.00; Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$3.00; Hieginbotham's best S. C. Buff Orpingtons, cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00; fine pullets, \$1.50; five or more, \$1.00 each. All bred from very best. F. F. Beaubier, Box 145, Champlain, Alta. 52-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, early hatch, \$2.00; pure-bred Buff Orpington cockerels, good laying strain, \$2.00. Mrs. James Hood, Castor, Alta. 50-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50, either sex; pure-bred Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. A. S. Fredericksen, Dundurn, Sask. 51-2

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[Continued on next page]

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By J. Edw. Tufft



Helping About the House

My neighbor, Abner T. McGrouse, a haughty sort of jay, disdains to help about the house, "he isn't built that way." "What? Help with dishes after meals!" he coldly said to me. "Just count me out of sissy deals; I'm grown up now, you see! The man who does such work as that had better wear a dress, put flowers and ribbons on his hat, and wear silk hose, I guess! No rugged man with spunk and grit, and manliness and pride, would wash a dish nor man with spunk and grit, and manliness and pride, would wash a dish nor think of it—he'd sooner go and hide! The women folk are built for that, the men I hope are not. Say, do you ever knit or tatt—you've said, but I've forgot!" Lord pity Abner and his pride, that's what I have to say; I'd long ago have gone and died had I "been built that way!" Quite often when I've time to spare and wife seems worn and frayed, I grab the dish-towel hanging there and try to make the grade; then Pete jumps up and grabs a towel and then the fun begins we brush away all facial scowl, forget our "pride" and sins; we start a race to see if we, two men, both big and rough, can work just half as fast as she, and say, she calls the bluff! We make it fun, we make it sport, we have a jolly race; there's no top-heavy king or court around our dwelling place! And is it "manly," "grown-up," "right," for us to act that way, or should we read beside the light while women toil away? Should two strong men like Pete and I, when we have time to spare, sit haughty, proud and idle by while wife is working there? A. T. McGrouse may talk of flowers and ribbons for my hat, but I prefer this way of ours, I'm glad to tell him that!

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY

"The Sweetheart of the Flower." (Packed 60 lbs. to the crate in 5-lb., 10-lb., 30-lb. or 60-lb. tins). On 120-lb. Orders, f.o.b. Mount Forest, Ont., Choice Clover, 14c lb., Amber, Honey, 12c lb.; Buckwheat Honey, 10c lb. On 120-lb. Orders, freight prepaid to your nearest station. Choice Clover, Manitoba, \$10.20 per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, \$10.50; Alberta and B.C., \$10.80. Amber, Manitoba, \$9.00 per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, \$9.30; Alberta and B.C., \$9.60. Buckwheat, Manitoba, \$7.80 per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, \$8.00 per crate; Alberta and B.C., \$8.40. 25c brings 5-oz. sample. Discount on larger orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario.

McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$7.50 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto; Buckwheat, \$5.80 crate of six ten-pound pails; also guaranteed Pure Maple Syrup, \$12 cash crate of six gallons, about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. N. K. McLean, 453 Church Street, Toronto. 52-4

BEAUTIFUL NEW MANITOBA HONEY—EX-ceptional flavor. Guaranteed absolutely pure. Five and ten-pound pails in 60-pound crates, \$10.20. Comb honey in seven-pound tins, 25c. pound. All delivered. 1st prize Winnipeg Garden Show. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 49-9

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, in five and ten pound pails, \$7.50 per 60-pound crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, 44-9

F. W. KROUSE & SONS, GUELPH, ONT.—Reliable grades of honey. Clover, \$9.00; amber, \$8.00; buckwheat and clover mixed, \$6.00; 60-lb. crate. 47-6

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY ALL SOLD—We thank our customers for their business and hope to meet again next August. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 51-2

PURE CLOVER HONEY—60 POUNDS FOR \$7.00. Guaranteed first quality. Harvey Black, Heathcote, Ont. 51-5

WE OFFER PURE CLOVER HONEY, \$7.50 FOR 60 pounds. Grey County Apiaries, Holstein, Ont. 51-5

CHOICE MANITOBA HONEY, \$9.50 60-POUND crate, f.o.b. Belmont. Write for prices on bees and queens. Geo. Watkins, Belmont, Man. 49-5

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY, \$10.50 PER CRATE of 20 three-pound pails. Ste. Anne's Rectory, Ste. Anne, Man. 49-5

COMB HONEY IN BULK, 50-POUND CASE, \$11; half case, \$5.50. B. Brewster, Greenridge, Man. 49-6

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY, \$9.00; BUCKWHEAT and clover, \$8.00, 60 pounds. Charles Ogg, Guelph, Ont. 52-5

EXTRA CHOICE CLOVER HONEY, 60-POUND crate, \$7.25. Alex. Smith, Varna, Ont. 49-5

CLOVER HONEY, 12 1/2 CENTS; MIXED HONEY, 10 cents. Wilber Swayse, Dunnville, Ont. 48-5

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

SELLING—ITALIAN BEES FOR MAY DE-livery. John Blickenderfer, Hudson Bay Junction, Sask. 50-5

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-able powder soluble in water; Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co., 330 Main Street, Winnipeg. 49-9

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WRITE FOR CATALOG—SAXOPHONES, violins, banjos, etc. Sold on easy terms. Gramophone repairs a specialty, work guaranteed. If interested in used phonographs, organs or pianos, let us quote you price. Saskatoon Piano Company, Saskatoon. 49-9

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—WRITE us for description, prices and terms on used pianos, organs and phonographs. H. J. M. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon. 49-9

WINNIPEG RECORD EXCHANGE—GRAMO-phone records exchanged, ten cents, 20 for \$1.00. New records for old, 20 cents, 20 for \$3.00. Particulars, bargain list, 1,000 records on request.

SCOTT'S MUSIC STORE, MOOSE JAW, SASK. Pianos, Victorrolas, Records, Sheet Music, Expert Phonograph repairs. Send for catalogues.

ALL MAKES PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED. Prompt attention country orders. Jones and Cross, Edmonton. 49-13

P. HUMPHREY, 10543-97th ST., EDMONTON. Violin expert. Send us your repairs. 49-13

A. K. STEEL, EXPERT GRAMAPHONE RE-pairs. 325-8th Ave West, Calgary. 48-5

BABY OUTFITS

PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE WORRY. order our special complete outfit. 44 pieces—excellent materials—\$15.95. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mrs. McKenzie, 235 Donald St., Winnipeg. 49-9

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FREE YARN—WE WILL SEND ABSOLUTELY free \$5.00 worth of our high-grade knitting wool, for a few simple services you can do for us at your own home. Positively no canvassing. Send stamped addressed envelope for full information at once. Canadian Distributing Co., Orillia, Ont., Canada. 52-5

FOUR ASSORTED PAPER NOVELS FOR \$1.00, or three assorted cloth bound novels, postpaid, \$1.00. Bob Edwards' Annuals, 1921, 1922 and 1923, postpaid, 60 cents for three copies. This is the funniest annual ever published. Send postal order. No stamps accepted. Imperial News Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 47-6

BLANKETS—SAVE 30%. WHITE, PURE wool, blue, pink designs, eight pounds, \$5.45; grey wool, full size, seven pounds, \$5.25. Prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Home Supplies Co., 277 Garry Street, Winnipeg. 51-5

REAL HARRIS TWEED—DIRECT FROM THE makers by post, carriage paid. Patterns free on request. S. A. Newall & Sons, 69 Stornoway, Scotland.

SERVICEABLE PRESENT FOR A MAN—KWIK-edge, genuine shell razor strop. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only \$3.00 postpaid. Mutual Sales Co., 11 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont. 44-13

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 50-14

SECRETARIES—WE SUPPLY COAL IN CAR lots. Write for our prices. All grades. Arthur Fug & Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 42-13

FOR HIGH-GRADE LUMP COAL IN CAR LOTS, Write or wire, A. McCullough and Sons, Ltd., Miners and Shippers, Calgary and Winnipeg. 51-5

FRESH FROZEN WHITEFISH, SEVEN CENTS pound. Cash with order. Fred Waterer, Meota, Sask. 51-6

SELLING—FOUR SHARES UNITED GRAIN Growers stock. Box 125, Delisle, Sask. 51-2

USE PENN COAL—BEST QUALITY. NORTH West Coal Co., Edmonton. 49-13

U.F.O. Convention

Continued from Page 2

also added providing for Dominion-wide prohibition, recognizing freedom of speech as the inalienable right of the Canadian people in so far as it did not incite to destruction of life and property, and demanding the repeal of oppressive legislation such as the clause in the Immigration Act, under which persons born in the British Isles may be deported when charged with certain offences without trial by jury.

Following the adoption of the Declaration of Principles as amended, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the members of the executive representing the United Farmers of Ontario on the Canadian Council of Agriculture be given full power, providing no principle is sacrificed, to act for this organization in the final drafting of the Declaration of Principles, following its submission to the several provincial conventions."

Professor Macklin's Address

A feature of the convention was an address by Dr. Theodore Macklin, professor of agricultural economics, at the University of Wisconsin, on Paths to Successful Agricultural Organization. Professor Macklin's address revealed a deep study of farmers' organizations both on the American continent and elsewhere during the past century, and he gave an analysis of the results of his research with the object of discovering the basis necessary for permanent success in agricultural organizations. The first essential to success in agricultural organization, he declared, was to have one purpose which must be dominating, impelling and perpetual, and no farmer organization so far had been a permanent success, because none had been built round a main purpose of this kind. The activities of farmer organization, he said, had been chiefly along five lines, comprising education, politics, social activities, buying programs, and marketing endeavor.

In making education a main line purpose, farmer organizations had failed, because the work of education had been undertaken by government with whose much greater resources the farmer organizations were unable to compete.

The Bond of Farmer Organization

In politics the farmer organizations had failed because the interests of farmers themselves engaged in different branches of agriculture were often diverse. Success in political activities moreover, frequently became a boomerang, and the achievement of an immediate object brought on the destruction of the organization. Speaking of

PRODUCE**HENS**

Hens, live, over, 5 lbs.	16c
Hens, live, 4 to 5 lbs., good condition	13c
Hens, live, under 4 lbs., good condition	10c
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	15c
Spring Chickens, over 4 lbs.	12c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs., good condition	10c
Old Roosters	7c
Ducks	14c
Geese	12c

Turkeys—Let us know what you have and we will quote you a price.

DRESSED POULTRY—We will pay 3c per lb. more only for Spring Chickens and Turkeys.

Prices guaranteed until January 15, and are f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Drop us a line if you require crates and we will forward without delay.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.

91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Fowl, over 5 lbs.	15c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	12c
Chicken, over 5 lbs.	15c
Chicken, 4 to 5 lbs.	12c
Ducks	11c
Geese	11c

DRESSED POULTRY—Should be starved, dry plucked, undrawn and bled from the mouth. Crates forwarded to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Prices guaranteed until next issue.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

Poultry Shippers The same prices published in The Guide of December 19, will hold good until January 2.—**ROYAL PRODUCE CO.,** 97 Atkins Street, Winnipeg, Man.

"It - raises - the - dough"

49



Gold Standard Baking Powder
The Bodville Co. Ltd.

day after the U.F.O. had decided to take no further part in politics, Dr. Macklin told the convention that its decision had been a wise one, and that it had passed a crisis in which the organization might have been destroyed. "Seeing the mistakes that you have made," he said, "it is a miracle that your organization is still in existence, and it shows the magnificent spirit which is in the farmers of Ontario."

Social activities, he continued, could not be a main line purpose in a large scale farmer organization, because social activities centred chiefly around the home, and could not be carried into the wider provincial sphere. Co-operative buying, he said, might be a main line purpose with farmers, such as dairymen who had to purchase large quantities of feeding stuffs or fertilizers, but for reasons which he gave it had been found impossible to carry on co-operative buying with sufficient success to make it worth while in such lines as groceries and household necessities or agricultural implements. In co-operative marketing on a commodity basis, Dr. Macklin found the one form of activity which could be considered as a main line issue for agricultural organizations. He pointed out that the farmers interest in securing the best possible market for his products was all important and perpetual. He insisted that marketing should be on a commodity basis, because if a variety of products were marketed by one organization there was always room for dissention when it was found that the profits of one department were being used to make good the losses on another.

Dr. Macklin's address created a profound impression upon the convention. He did not hesitate to illustrate his contentions by pointing to the experience of the U.F.O. and of the U.F. Co-operative Company.

Amos Re-elected President

W. A. Amos, who has served as president of the U.F.O. during the past year, was unanimously re-elected to that position, and Harold Currie was re-elected vice-president, having a clear majority over the three other candidates on the first ballot. At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors, J. J. Morrison was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the organization.

At the U.F.W.O. convention, held on the day prior to the main convention, all of the officers of last year were re-elected by acclamation, Mrs. J. S. Amos continuing as president, Mrs. Harold Currie as vice-president, and Mrs. H. L. Laws, secretary.

The only change in the officers was in the U.F.Y.P.O., in which Peter Porter, last year's vice-president, was elevated to the presidency, Mrs. Frank Webster declining to accept office again on account of ill health. Mrs. Webster was elected vice-president, and Miss Marian Macpherson was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The U.F. Co-operative

The annual shareholders' meeting of the United Farmers Co-operative Company Limited, was held on December 11, the day prior to the United Farmers of Ontario convention.

The financial statement showed a loss on the year's operations of \$161,146. Certain branches of the company, notably the creamery and the livestock commission department, had made a profit amounting to \$30,383, but heavy losses had been taken in the operation

and liquidation of the branch stores amounting to \$185,530. As the result of the losses of the last and the previous years the capital of the company had been impaired to the extent of \$605,966, thereby reducing the value of the shares from a par value of \$25 to an actual value of \$12.37. In view of this situation it was natural that the board of directors and management of the company should come in for a good deal of criticism, and a number of the shareholders were very outspoken during the discussion of the report. The branch stores on which the chief losses were sustained have now, however, been completely closed out so far as the company is concerned, some of them being closed while others have been taken over by local organizations, and it is considered that profiting by the experience it has gained the company has a brighter outlook before it.

Col. J. Z. Fraser, president of the organization, during the past year, declined to stand for re-election, and three other directors of the 1923 board also dropped out. The election of the board of directors resulted in the re-election of the remaining five members of last year's board. G. A. Bothwell, C. E. Merkley, Harry Gilroy, R. J. McMillan and Elmer Lick, and the four vacant places were filled by Hon. E. C. Drury, Hon. Manning Doherty, Jos. S. Little and James Ross. At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors, Geo. A. Bothwell was elected president; H. A. Gilroy, vice-president, and J. J. Morrison was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Conference of Progressive Whips

Continued from Page 3

next session of parliament a momentous one. The taxpayers in every section of Canada are demanding drastic reductions in federal expenditures and a real measure of relief from the oppressive burden of taxation. The cost of living in our urban centres and the cost of production in all primary industries remains excessively high. Relief is absolutely imperative, and toward this end there must be an immediate and substantial reduction in the customs tariff. The future of the Canadian nation is largely dependent upon our ability to re-establish agriculture upon a paying basis. Towards this end a system of intermediate and long-term credit at low interest rates must be evolved without delay. This matter should receive the earnest consideration of parliament at the coming session.

Review of Banking Legislation

"Recent events in banking circles have shaken that confidence with which the public has hitherto regarded our banking institutions. This confidence must be fully and completely restored. Hence the need of a complete review of our banking legislation.

"These are some of the more important matters to which the Progressive members will give their attention during the coming session. Following its declared policy the Progressive party is at all times prepared to co-operate with those who hold similar views upon national affairs."

Those present at the conference were: R. Forke and R. A. Hoey, from Manitoba; R. H. Halbert and B. W. Fancher, from Ontario; J. F. Johnston and Andrew Knox, from Saskatchewan, and Robert Gardiner, from Alberta.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 21, 1923.

WHEAT—Closed today at a new low point for cash wheat. Markets have shown a steady downward tendency since the close of navigation, and the pressure of the continued heavy hedging sales has been noticeable. Buying by exporters from time to time has been good and quantities of wheat have been taken against sales of wheat that is already east of the Great Lakes. This buying, however, has not been sufficient to hold the market. American markets have been declining more than Canadian recently, and Liverpool prices also show fractional losses from day to day. Stocks at the lake front are piling up fast now and with continued good weather the terminal elevators should fill up early in January. Cash spreads are at carrying charges to the opening of navigation, and under existing conditions cannot be expected to improve much.

OATS AND BARLEY—Markets dull and prices showing a slightly easier tendency. Receipts of oats from the country continue heavy, and with only a moderate demand the cash month has declined to practically a full carrying charge under the May. Prices for this commodity look very cheap, although there is nothing in the immediate situation to suggest higher prices. Barley has been in good demand both cash and futures. The cash month has been very firm and shows evidence of a considerable short interest.

RYE—Dull and featureless, with a light trade passing.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Dec. 17 to Dec. 22 inclusive.	17	18	19	20	21	22	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Dec. 92	92	92	92	92	91	91	92	111	
May 98	98	98	98	98	97	97	98	114	
July 100	100	100	99	99	99	99	99	112	
Oats—									
Dec. 36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	46	
May 41	41	41	41	41	40	40	41	49	
July 42	42	42	41	41	41	41	41	48	
Barley—									
Dec. 56	56	56	55	55	55	55	54	56	
May 56	56	56	56	56	55	55	56	59	
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	
Flax—									
Dec. 198	199	197	197	198	197	197	197	207	
May 204	205	205	205	205	204	204	205	207	
July 205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	216	
Rye—									
Dec. 64	64	64	64	64	64	64	63	82	
May 69	70	70	70	70	69	69	69	87	
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	

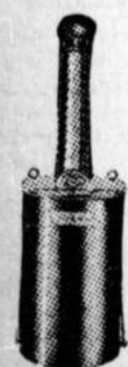
LIVERPOOL PRICES
The Liverpool market closed as follows: December 9s 0½d, March 8s 8½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.45. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: December \$1.20½, March \$1.15½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES
Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.09½ to \$1.11½; No. 1 northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.11½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.07½ to \$1.09½; No. 2 northern, \$1.06½ to \$1.08½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.03½ to \$1.05½; No. 3 northern, \$1.02½ to \$1.04½. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.08½ to \$1.13½; No. 1 hard, \$1.05½ to \$1.12½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard \$1.05½ to \$1.07½; No. 1 hard, \$1.04½ to \$1.05½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 93c to \$1.03½; No. 4 durum, 91½c to 98½c; No. 2 amber, 91½c to \$1.01½; No. 2 durum, 90½c to 97½c; No. 3 amber, 89½c to 99½c; No. 3 durum, 87½c to 95½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 65c to 65½c; No. 3 yellow, 63½c to 64c; No. 2 mixed, 64c to 64½c; No. 3 mixed, 62½c to 63c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c to 40½c; No. 3 white, 39½c to 39½c; No. 4 white, 37½c to 38½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 57c to 61c; medium to good, 53c to 56c; lower grades, 47c to 52c. Rye—No. 2, 64½c to 64½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.41 to \$2.44.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK
Estimated receipts at the stockyards today were: Cattle, 1,300; calves, 1,200; hogs, 16,000; sheep, 1,000; cars, 227.
Cattle—Beef steers, \$4.50 to \$12; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$7.50. Cows, heifers, \$3.00 to \$10; bulk of sales, \$3.50 to \$5.50. Canners and cutters, \$2.00 to \$3.00; bulk of sales, \$2.25 to \$3.75. Bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.25; bulk of sales, \$3.25 to \$4.00. Veal calves, \$3.50 to \$8.50; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$8.00. Stock feeding steers, \$2.50 to \$7.25; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$6.00.
Hogs—Hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.35; bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.35.

WHEAT PRICES						
Dec. 17 to 22 inclusive.						
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Dec. 17	92	89	84	77	69	67
18	92	89	84	78	69	67
19	92	89	84	77	69	67
20	92	89	84	77	69	67
21	91	88	83	76	68	66
22	91	88	83	76	68	66
Week Ago	92	89	84	77	69	67
Year Ago	114	108	103	100	94	87

TANK HEATER



Made from heavy gauge iron, grate and covers cast iron. A thoroughly serviceable heater for severe weather. Very moderate in price.

Ask your dealer or write for particulars to.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg 412W

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending December 21, 1923:
Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,543; hogs, 6,145; sheep, 410. Last week: Cattle, 10,377; hogs, 7,132; sheep, 930.

Following the low prices of ten days ago, the run of cattle dropped off very materially during the past week and prices have consequently strengthened in proportion to the volume of receipts. Indications point to a very satisfactory market after the New Year, particularly on well finished stuff. This, however, should not be an inducement to ship thin and half finished stuff, as the price for such is not likely to be any better for some considerable time. The demand for dehorned feeder steers of choice quality continues strong. Best butcher steers are quoted from 5c to 5½c; medium quality 4c to 4½c, and common steers 2½c to 3c. Best butcher cows are bringing from 2½c to 3c, and the medium kinds from 2c to 2½c. Prime butcher heifers are selling from 4½c to 4½c, and the medium kinds from 3c to 3½c, with breedy stock heifers from 2c to 2½c. Best dehorned feeders are a quarter higher at 4c to 4½c, and the medium kinds from 3½c to 4c. Best stocker steers are bringing from 3c to 3½c. Choice veal calves are selling from 4c to 6c, stock calves 2½c to 3c, and plain pail fed calves around 2½c.

The hog run continues moderately heavy, and in sympathy with Eastern markets prices have advanced sharply since our last report, thick-smooths today selling at \$7.50 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

Best lambs are bringing from 10½c to 11c, and best sheep from 5½c to 6½c. Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.00 to \$5.50
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.50 to 4.00
Common feeder steers	2.25 to 2.75
Choice stocker steers	3.00 to 3.50
Medium stockers	2.50 to 2.75
Common stockers	1.75 to 2.00
Choice butcher heifers	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Medium heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	2.50 to 3.00
Fair to good cows	2.00 to 2.50
Cutter cows	1.50 to 2.00
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.00
Choice springers	40.00 to 50.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice veal calves	5.00 to 6.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves	2.00 to 2.50

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts today totalled 92 cattle, 569 hogs, 578 sheep and 10 calves.
Butcher steers, fair to medium, \$3.65. Butcher heifers, choice, \$3.00. Calves, common to fair, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Stockers and feeders, common to fair, \$1.50 to \$3.25. Stocker heifers, \$2.00. Good lambs, \$11.50. Hogs, thick smooths, \$7.35; select hogs, \$8.08, off cars.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market remains unchanged. Dealers are still quoting, delivered, extras 50c to 55c, firsts 45c, seconds 23c to 25c. Storage stocks are being reduced rapidly and extras are jobbing 36c to 40c, firsts 32c to 36c, seconds 27c to 29c. Some fresh extras are jobbing 85c to 95c, but very few are on the market. Poultry: Market remains unchanged, dealers are not quoting on turkeys.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Dealers are not putting out quotations for fresh. Practically the only eggs on the market are storage, with firsts jobbing 42c to 43c, seconds 33c to 41. The consumptive demand is reported good. Poultry: The turkey market is reported very unsettled with dealers quoting live, 5c to 11c; dressed, 10c to 14c, delivered.
EDMONTON—Eggs: The market for fresh is firm, with local extras retailing 65c to 70c. A few of these are coming direct to retailers, but the supply is very limited. Storage extras are jobbing 47c, firsts 43c, seconds 29c. Poultry: Market unchanged. Dealers are quoting for turkeys, live, 11c; dressed, 16c, delivered.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market remains very short on local fresh. British Columbia pullet eggs are arriving, costing 46c. Vancouver, and \$14.50 per case, delivered by freight, \$15 by express. Poultry: Very few fowl or chicken arriving. Ducks,

FRESH FROZEN FISH

LAKE SUPERIOR FRESH FROZEN HERRING, per bag, 100 lbs.	\$3.95
BEST BRITISH COLUMBIA RED SALMON, per lb.	15c
FRESH FROZEN DRESSED WHITEFISH, per lb.	11c
FRESH FROZEN LARGE PICKEREL, per lb.	9c
A nice assortment of 100 lbs., 25 lbs. Whitefish, 25 lbs. Jackfish, 25 lbs. Pickerel, 25 lbs. Sole or Brills, All boxed for \$9.00	
Half box same assortment, 50 lbs.	\$4.75
Jackfish, per lb., 5c.	Tulibees, per lb., 5c
Sole, per lb., 10c.	Brills, per lb., 10c
Black Cod	per lb. 15c
NO CHARGE FOR BOXES OR PACKING. Write for any special variety wanted. All kinds of Smoked Fish. Send cash with order. We ship from Winnipeg only.	
NORTH WESTERN FISHERIES COMPANY	
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

geese and turkeys reported plentiful, prices easier.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow report not received.
Birkenhead sold 1,078 Canadian fat cattle, from 14c to 16c per lb., in sink.
London reports the sale of 500 Canadian dressed sides of varied quality. Prices were mostly from 14c to 15c per lb.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian boxed bacon 76s to 74s, bales 70s to 76s, market quiet, with some very low prices being taken. American 64s to 68s, steady, with better feeling in evidence. Irish 89s to 95s, slow. Danish 85s to 90s, trade firmer, with arrivals clearing well. Some improvement in the market is anticipated at an early date. Danish killings estimated at 60,000 head.

estimated at an early date. Danish killings estimated at 60,000 head.

An Irishman visiting a friend in the hospital began to take an interest in the other patients.

"What are you in here for?" he asked one.

"I've got tonsillitis, and I've got to have my tonsils cut out," was the answer.

"And you?" he asked another.

"I've got blood poisoning in my right arm, and they're going to cut it off," was the reply.

"Begorra!" said pat, in horror, "this ain't no place for me at all, at all. I've got a cold in my head."

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur December 17 to December 22, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		RYE	
		2 CW	3 CW	4 CW	5 CW	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Nov. 17	65	36	33	33	31	29	54	50	46
18	65	36	33	33	31	29	54	50	47
19	65	36	33	33	31	29	55	51	47
20	65	36	33	33	31	29	55	50	47
21	64	36	33	33	31	28	55	50	46
22	64	36	33	33	31	28	55	50	46
Week Ago	65	36	33	33	31	29	54	50	46
Year Ago	78	47	43	43	41	38	56	51	46

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American Farm Bureau Convention

The fifth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation was held in Chicago, December 10-12, with 379 delegates from 37 states of the Union in attendance. Addresses were given by Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, who spoke on packers and stock yards administration; Gray Silver, Washington representative of the bureau, who reported the result of the visit of farm bureau officers to Europe, and their impressions as to the European market for American farm produce; Julius Barnes, who talked on the business side of agriculture; Aaron Sapiro, who dealt with co-operative marketing, and others.

O. E. Bradfute was re-elected president, and J. F. Reed, of Minnesota, was elected vice-president. In the election of the executive nine out of the twelve members of the executive were new, the entire western representation being new.

Among the resolutions passed by the convention were the following:

"Condemnation of government price fixing for agricultural produce as unsound and futile;

"No politics in the tariff; continuous study by the tariff commission with authority to change schedules as conditions warrant;

"Endorsement of co-operative marketing of farm products as offering the most practicable means of stabilizing agriculture on a profitable basis;

"Affirmation of the bureau's principles of taxation:

(a) "The measure of ability to pay taxes for the support of the national government is net income.

(b) "The tax should be progressive; that is, the greater the income the higher the rate;

(c) "Insofar as it is practicable, taxes should be so laid as to tend to the equitable distribution of wealth;

"Opposition to a sales tax and to any reduction in the income tax;

"The immediate adoption by the American government of a vigorous foreign policy designed to carry out America's obligations resulting from her war aims and the terms of the armistice which ended the war, and thus to restore peace and prosperity to Europe."

Other resolutions referred to the work of the organization and domestic matters.

At the last meeting of the 1923 executive of December 8, J. W. Coverdale, who has been secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation since its organization in 1919, was requested to hand in his resignation. In the last hours of the convention, Walton Peteet, head of the co-operative marketing department of the federation, resigned, following refusal of the board of directors to pass a resolution regarding the National Wheat Growers' advisory committee, a refusal which Mr. Peteet

HOARSE

Gargle several times a day with Minard's in water. It cuts the fungus and gives relief.



declared was equivalent to hauling down the farm bureau flag of leadership in the co-operative movement.

Organization News

Continued from Page 16

Manitoba

Kelwood Annual Meeting

Kelwood local U.F.M. held its annual meeting in the Agricultural Hall, on December 15. The secretary reported a fairly successful year from a financial point of view, and the secretary of the Women's Section reported that as a committee of the main local they had decided to plan for no separate program for this year, but had appointed Mrs. T. C. Robertson as convener of the U.F.W.M. Mrs. Robertson will keep in touch with the Central office, and call any special meetings that may be necessary.

The election of officers resulted in the following: President, J. N. Poole; vice-president, E. D. Stewart; secretary, Mrs. A. J. M. Poole; directors, Jake Smith, C. F. Shaw, R. Rutledge, T. C. Wilmore, T. R. Young and Mrs. W. J. Gilmore. At the close of the meeting lunch was served, thus affording a half hour for social intercourse. A special meeting of the local is to be held shortly to discuss the wheat pool contract for Manitoba.

Membership Drive at Osprey

The annual meeting of the Osprey U.F.M. local was a decided success, and a very interesting program put on. C. Connell was elected president for 1924, and T. C. Drayson, secretary.

The local board met a few days later and it was decided to hold meetings once a month, committees being appointed to arrange the programs. A membership drive for 1924 is under way at the present time, and it is confidently expected that the local strength will be fully maintained.

Notice

The attention of the U.F.M. locals in Marquette constituency is directed to the fact that Fred Williamson, of Strathclair, district secretary, will be away for a period of two months, and that all district dues and communications should now be addressed to C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake, district director.

Kirkwood U.F.M. Active

The annual report of the Kirkwood local was received in the Central office this week. Though one of our youngest, this report indicates that Kirkwood is one of our most active locals. A satisfactory membership has been maintained and a great deal of interest in the work of the association manifested, as indicated by the fact that an average attendance of approximately 80 per cent. of its membership was in attendance at 11 meetings held throughout the year. Considerable co-operative buying and selling was carried on at a saving to the community.

Marquette on the Job

I. B. Griffiths, M.L.A., in company with C. S. Stevenson, director for Marquette constituency, recently visited the U.F.M. locals north and west of Shoal Lake. The first meeting was held at Angusville and proved very successful. At Silverton where the local is very active a good meeting was held and the schoolhouse filled to capacity. A meeting had also been arranged at Shellmouth, but owing to insufficient advertising, very few were present. Cracknell local was next visited, where they addressed a large crowd. The speakers were well received at all points.

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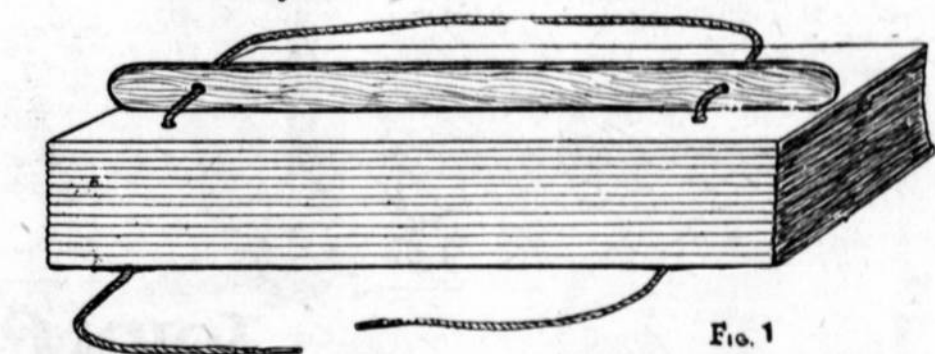


FIG. 1

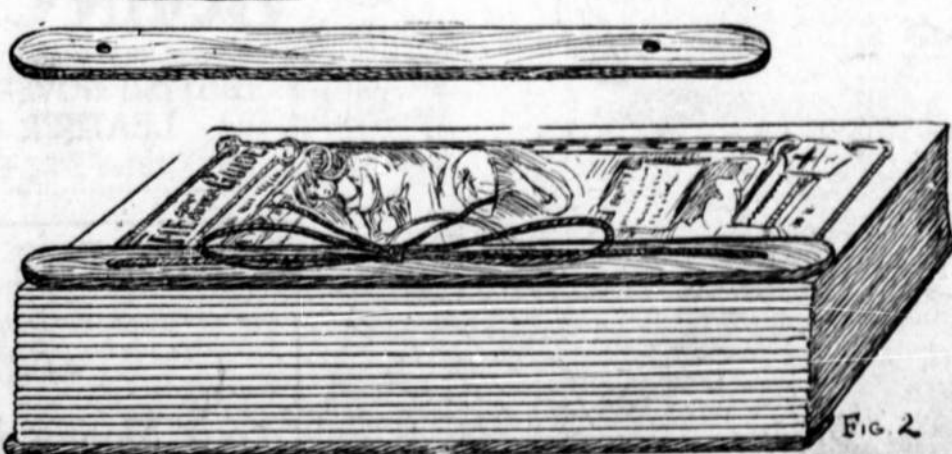


FIG. 2

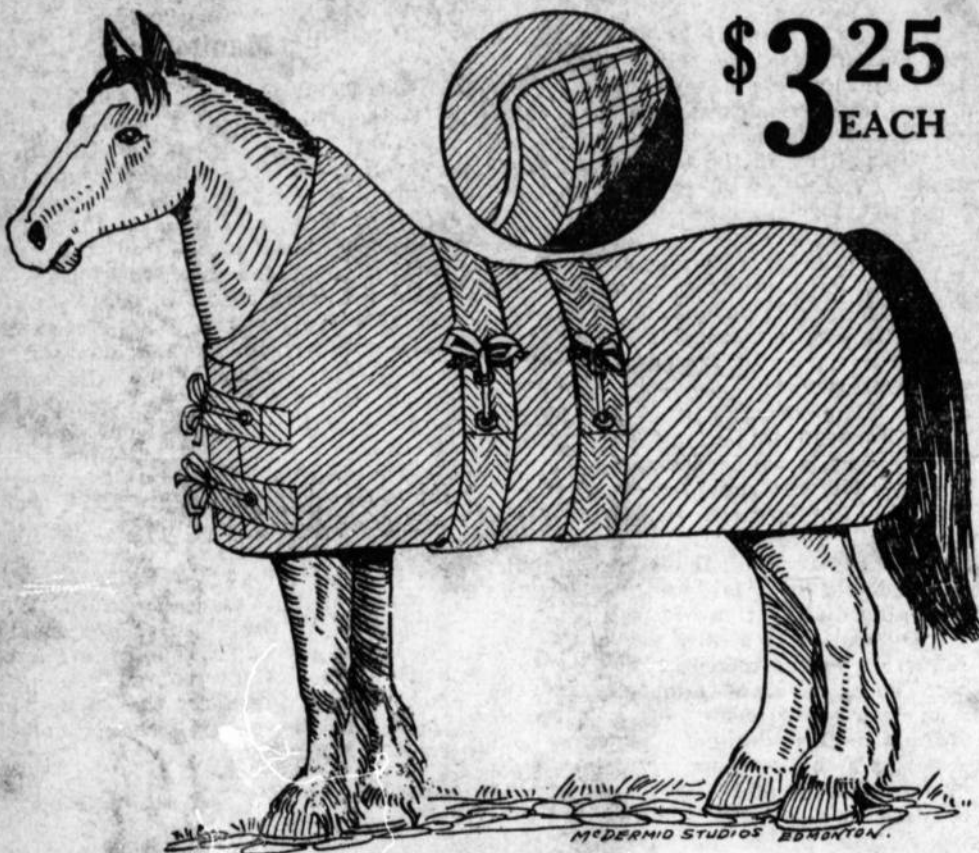
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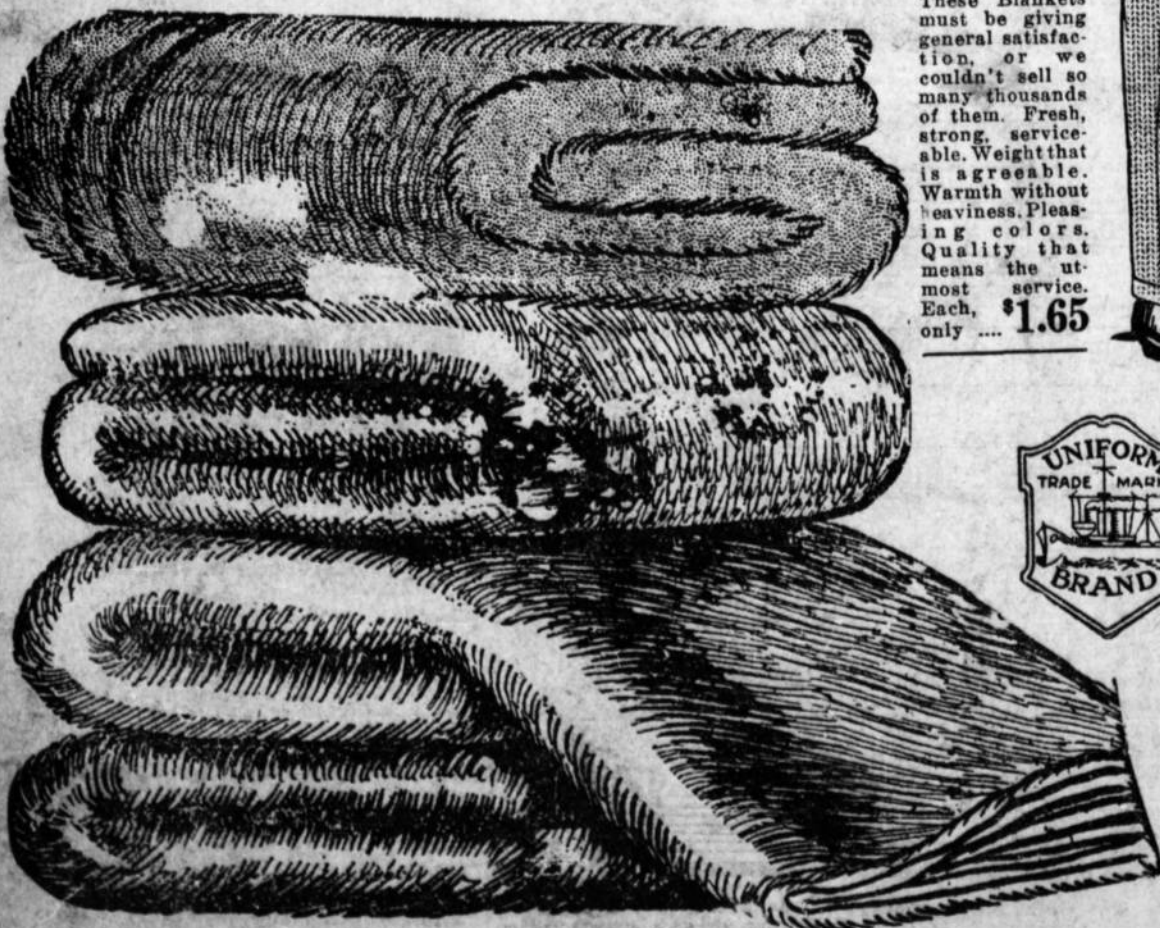


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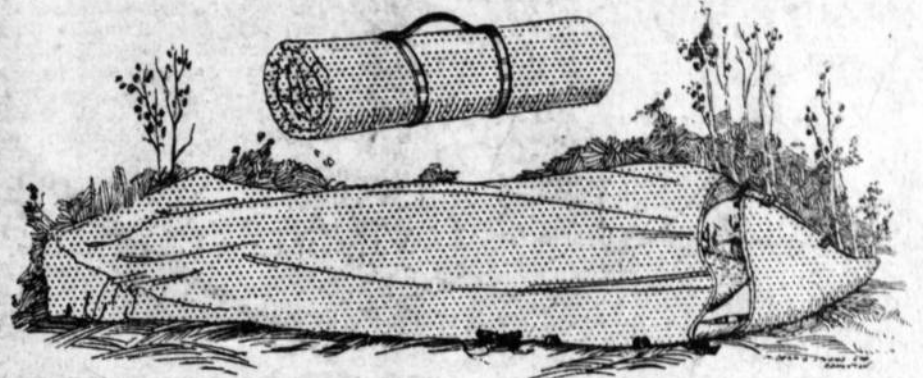
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